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VOL. IX

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 28, 1921

No. 26

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1. Products derived from coal (Diagrammatic chart).
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3. A Brief Description of Refined Coal-Tar Products. (This describes properties of each product and common uses.)
4. Coal-Tar Solvents—Their Use in Extraction Processes.
5. Coal-Tar Products for Rubber Manufacturers.
6. The Use of Coal-Tar Products in the Paint and Varnish Industries.
7. CUMAR—A Coal-Tar Resin.
8. The Standardization of Disinfectants.
9. Dry Cleaners' Benzol—The Ideal Cleaning Fluid.
10. Barretan Synthetic Tanning Extracts.
11. Malic Acid, F.P.—A Food Acidulent of the Highest Merit.

We shall be glad to have you go over this list and select those booklets of interest to you. Copies of any or all of them will be promptly forwarded upon request.

The *Barrett* Company

Chemical Department

40 Rector Street

New York, N. Y.

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TWO FAIR QUESTIONS

One of the first acts of the republican government in Germany, two years ago, was the passage of an embargo against Chili saltpetre. At a time when the German people were hungry, when cheap foodstuffs were in crying demand, their first truly representative administration shut off the supply of natural nitrates. They are willing to pay more for so essential a crude material of fertilizers in order to build up their young air-nitrogen industry.

What reception would a similar embargo have in this land of freedom and plenty?

Despite the call of both stomach and pocketbook—both ardent and eloquent special pleaders—the German people are determined to upbuild all branches of the German chemical industry, for they have been well convinced that Germany's industrial progress and their own prosperity rest on a foundation of chemicals. They know that nothing from a pin to locomotives, from a silk ribbon to cord tires can be made without chemicals and that chemicals are vital to agriculture, medicine, and warfare.

Why are the American people so ignorant of and indifferent to the "master key industry"?

CHEMISTRY AND DISARMAMENT

The attitude of the confirmed and earnest pacifists is very difficult for the ordinary mortal to understand, a mixture of high idealism and what they choose to term "the international viewpoint." Perhaps, we ordinary mortals are incapable of understanding the thing as they do, although we all wish and hope for the ultimate end of war. At any rate, this "international viewpoint" leads them to strange arguments and equally strange conclusions.

During the past few weeks many organizations have made pleas before the Armament Conference in Washington, and in their excess of zeal for accomplishing their ends they have struck freely at everything which might possibly be connected with any type of warfare. One of the great points made by one of these organizations, the Citizens' Committee for Disarmament, Julie W. Neumann, chairman, is that industry as a whole should be internationalized so that no nation should have the means of waging war. The dye industry, and with it the entire chemical industry, is chosen for particular animus because this industry is held responsible for poison gas warfare. In order to prevent a recurrence of the atrocities of the last war, the chemical industry is to be "internationalized," so that no nation can control any part of it and there

can be no competition between makers or nations in the chemical business. These sentiments are voiced by those who protest equally loudly and long at the actions of the "dye monopoly," and ways and means to accomplish an end of so dubious merit are left entirely to someone else, if one with sufficient interest and initiative can be found.

Without going too far into the merits or demerits of such a plan of pacifism, the hurt that such an attitude can do before the hoped for millennium arrives is of vital interest. That the dye industry, the "dye monopoly" it is called, should be removed entirely, because it deals with poisons is about as reasonable as a proposition to close our iron mines because guns and cannon can be made from their products. Yet our pacifist friends would have us "tear out the cancer of the chemical industry" at once, so that we at least would be guiltless of causing suffering of this kind, in spite of the defenseless state into which we would be put thereby. The various pacifist organizations look at the Washington conference more as a gathering of magicians provided with quantities of Aladdin lamps, than as the conference of sane human beings that it is.

IMPORTER vs. MANUFACTURER

The role of the importer in the American chemical markets during the past year has been almost that of leading man, but with the year drawing to its close many factors are entering the situation to reduce the importance of his part to a minimum. Some of these factors have been operating in a small way during the entire year, but it is only with the added weight of others that they have become sufficiently important to exert a real influence on business. Just at the time when American manufacturers are making the sharpest cuts in prices to attract business for the coming year, exchange on all foreign markets goes up sharply and is followed naturally by higher costs to importers. This factor emphasized in a marked degree the fact that, after all is said and done, it is impossible for the importer to operate in competition with American makers unless he has at least ten per cent lower prices. Even the importers themselves are forced to admit that American heavy chemicals are equal or superior to those to be had in foreign markets.

Another factor of even greater importance in the situation is the condition of the export markets abroad. We all remember the piratical manner in which many fly-by-night American concerns exploited our export trade two years ago by contracting the entire output of factories and boosting prices to outrageous levels for goods that might or might not be up to specifications after payment was made against the shipping papers. Such conditions were much deplored at the time by all fairminded men, for there was no way of knowing that such a condition in another country might afterward prove such an important influence in winning back our own trade for ourselves. At present importers in the New York market state that it is impossible for them to buy any German

commodities from manufacturers there and that it is equally impossible to assure the American consumer of the quality or uniformity of the goods bought through the German export houses. The consequence is that even the most inveterately penny-pinching consumers are finding real economy in paying domestic manufacturers their higher prices for uniform goods and prompt, efficient service.

A study of the exchange rates with the countries of the world brings home the conviction that conditions are not improving. Feverish buying by European merchants has not stabilized depreciated currencies, and seems to stimulate inflation. Statesmen attending the arms conference at Washington believe the time is ripe for international action regarding foreign debts, exchange rates, paper money issues and foreign trade, with a view to checking the headlong rush of certain countries into bankruptcy. It is thought necessary to adopt some sort of moratorium that will give these countries time to recover.

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Be sure you don't forget!
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32 penknives

Scores and scores of cigarettes.

Business may come, or go, or what not; but the Prohibition forces still have too little time left after interfering with it to pay much attention to the bootlegging profession.

One of our technical chemical contemporaries has been drawn into an editorial discussion of birth control! What next?

Is the stock of the firm of Sky Bros., Ltd., banned on "blue Mondays" from the Canadian stock exchanges?

John G. Mason, who has been engaged in closing up the affairs of the Ralph L. Fuller Co., for several months, has completed the work, and on Dec 1 joined the staff of William S. Gray & Co.

Special reviews of the 1921 chemical, dye, drug, and oil markets will appear in the following issues of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS:

Jan. 4—Heavy chemicals and crude drugs.

Jan. 11—Dyes and fine chemicals.

Jan. 18—Essential oils and vegetable, animal and fish oils.

Fertilizer Merger Financed in New York

New York Banks Interested in Proposed Amalgamation of Leading Companies in the South and West—Advance in Stock of Davison Chemical Co. First Intimation of Merger Plan—Bethlehem Steel and Standard Oil Said to Hold Option on Stock of Subsidiary Company of the Davison Chemical—Dr. John E. Teeple's Charges Concerning Fertilizer Companies' Contract with German Potash Syndicate Answered

Fertilizer companies with headquarters in Baltimore, Atlanta, Charleston, S. C., Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, O., and Louisville, Ky., are preparing financial statements with reference to the proposed merger of companies, in response to a request from C. Wilbur Miller president of the Davison Chemical Co., of Baltimore, who is chairman of the committee chosen to obtain valuation estimates from companies that are willing to amalgamate.

Among the considerations urged in favor of the combination are the introduction of economies and the elimination of expenses which are now very heavy, with each company sending salesmen into the different territories and engaging in active competition. A merger, it is suggested also, would permit of a better utilization of resources, buying of raw materials in large quantities, and systematizing the distribution in such a manner that big sums could be saved. The chief aim, however, appears to be to do away with the duplication of effort now a part of the trade, which absorbs great sums of money and correspondingly reduces profits. Competition, always very keen in the fertilizer business, has become much more so with the deflation in progress since the war, with the result that perhaps none of the companies has made any money during the last year, and most of them probably recorded heavy losses, which has naturally disposed those interested in the companies to consider any proposal that holds out a chance of getting on a better basis. Briefly stated, the purpose of the projected combine is to secure the maximum of economy and efficiency in the administration of the plants, thus reducing overhead charges to independent concerns and enabling the association of manufacturers to dispose of products at lower prices with benefit to the farmers.

Backed by New York Bankers

Baltimore and Atlanta concerns are taking the lead in the organization plans because of the prominence of these cities in the trade. Baltimore turns out perhaps greater quantities of commercial fertilizers than any other place in the country, and its output is sent to a large part of the United States. Extensive shipments are made to Europe. It was natural, therefore, that the promoters of the combine should look in this direction for substantial backing of their plans. The combination, it is indicated, would be financed mainly by groups of New York bankers, and it was in that city where the project was discussed recently and where the preliminary steps were taken.

The heads of many of the companies approached, it is said, have expressed themselves as favorably inclined toward the proposition and at a meeting held Dec. 16, in Atlanta, practically every plant official present signified approval of the scheme and showed eagerness to come in.

Because of the delicate nature of the negotiations and the care that must be exercised to avoid complications, the promoters are loath to talk about the undertaking. This is the attitude of Mr. Miller, the chairman of the committee, who has so far refused to discuss the matter at all. Officials of other concerns are equally

reticent, though they admit privately that the proposal is being considered and that it has progressed to the point of asking for valuations. It is expected that the replies to inquiries will be in by the first of the year and thereafter more definite plans will come up for consideration. The need of moving cautiously is generally recognized, and it is also indicated that months are likely to elapse before the project takes sufficiently definite shape to give out details. The move is expected to result in many extensions of the industry, bringing increased imports of nitrate of soda and pyrites to Baltimore, and giving further impetus to exports.

Rumors of Stock Deals

That a move of some sort was under way was first indicated by sharp advances on the New York Stock Exchange by the Davison Chemical Co. Eventually whispers of a gigantic fertilizer combination with the Davison company as one of its component parts, were heard. The Davison stock has been above 60 and now ranges around 54, or nearly thirty points above its low of the year. It is reported that the Bethlehem Steel Co. and the Standard Oil Co. have obtained an option on 200,000 shares of a subsidiary company of the Davison Chemical Company at \$40 a share, the option to run until June 1 next. There is a belief in financial circles that some time after March 1 the shares of the subsidiary company held by the Davison company will be distributed among the shareholders of the Davison company.

Fertilizer men in the South resent the statement made by Dr. John E. Teeple, treasurer of the American Chemical Society, in which he accused the companies that signed the potash contract with the German syndicate of betraying the American potash producers. Dr. Teeple charged that Germany had already succeeded in dominating the American potash industry and was preparing to extend her influence to other lines of chemical endeavor. He said the German potash producers, through the tying up of American users of potash with contracts extending over a considerable period and through the offers of rebates, planned to kill the American industry, and ultimately re-establish their pre-war monopoly. Dr. Teeple urged, as a means of defeating such a purpose, that Congress enact tariff or other legislation which would effectively keep out the German supplies, supposedly to the end that ultimately the consumers of this country would attain independence from outside stocks and at the same time assist in placing the domestic industry upon a permanent footing.

Objections to American Potash

Fertilizer manufacturers in Baltimore, disagree with this program, and, while maintaining that they do not yield to anyone else in patriotism, refuse to admit that the things which Dr. Teeple desires to promote can be accomplished. They set forth, in the first place, that domestic potash is not suitable for their purposes, and for proof of such unsuitability point to heavy losses sustained by them as a result of having made up mixtures with domestic potash and sold these mixtures to potato growers in Maine. These mixtures, it is stated, because of the borax and salt they contained, burned up the crops, and the fertilizer men who supplied the mixtures were called upon to pay heavy damages.

A second objection is the cost of domestic potash, which, during the war, when European supplies were cut off, rose to ten times as much as the foreign potash.

To shoulder this cost, in order to build up the home industry, it is maintained, would mean saddling the farmers of the country with a tax which they would refuse to bear. It is further urged that there can be no talk of Germany regaining a monopoly, when some of the most valuable potash deposits in the world, those in Alsace, have gone to France as the result of the war, making that country a most active competitor of Germany.

A fertilizer manufacturer who takes a very positive stand against the exclusion of foreign potash, W. W. Hubbard, president of the Hubbard Fertilizer Co., Baltimore, in response to an inquiry sent out by Charles S. Calwell, president of the Corn Exchange Bank, of Philadelphia, under date of Dec. 15, put the case in this way:

"Our loss in Maine was in 1919. The fertilizer was put on the potatoes in Aroostook county in the spring of 1919, and it was established beyond a doubt that the borax content in the American potash injured the germ of the plant wherever it came in contact with it. For this reason we felt that an injustice had been done our customers, and that they should be paid for the loss sustained; and this we did, our losses ultimately amounting to \$323,000. When the American potash was used, the domestic producers not only represented to us in person, but in writing, that there was nothing injurious to the plant; but it was the borax content and the chloride of sodium that did the damage.

"I have no hesitation in saying that I much prefer the foreign potash. The American or domestic potash is made from the salt brines out in Utah and Sears Lake, Nebraska, where they evaporate the water and moisture, and obtain the potash, but in the process of manufacture there remains in the goods a large percentage of chloride of sodium (common salt) and borax. The salt and the borax, when used in fertilizer, come in direct contact with the fibrous feeding roots of the delicate plant and act as a caustic, and if it does not kill the plant, it injures it."

Fuller Clarkson left the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory on Dec. 1 to become associated with the Procter & Gamble Co.

W. Deegan entered a judgment on Dec. 21, against Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp., for \$107.69, which was obtained Nov. 16.

William M. Burton, of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, will receive the Perkin Medal at the meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry at the Chemists' Club, New York, Jan. 13.

D. T. Eastman, for five years advertising manager of the Eagle-Picher Lead Co., of Chicago, has resigned to go into business for himself as Eastman & Co., 63 East Adams street, Chicago.

John H. Morrell, of J. W. Edgerly & Co., wholesale druggists, Ottumwa, Ia., died on Dec. 5, at his home in Ottumwa. He was 57, having been born in Liverpool, England, in 1864.

L. E. Calkins, formerly superintendent of the Minneapolis plant of The Barrett Co., and F. Schilling, formerly superintendent of the St. Louis plant, are now members of the Chicago plant organization.

The Standard Aniline Products Co., has obtained a judgment for \$108.60 against Charles Page & Co., composed of Charles Page, Frederick L. and Frederick J. Kovegrove.

CHEMISTS HONOR PROF. MOUREU

American chemistry has a bright future, in the opinion of Professor Moureu, president of the International Union of Pure and Applied Science, who was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Chemists Club, given by the American Section of the Societe de Chimie Industrielle, on Tuesday, Dec. 20.

Professor Moureu is in this country as one of the advisors on chemical warfare to the French delegation at the Armament Conference and is in touch with large scale chemical operations in Europe. In replying to an address of welcome, he said that he was much impressed by the many chemical activities of the United States. He predicted that this country would soon be a leading nation in chemical industry, and thus give a guarantee of peace.

Among the guests were Professor Marston T. Bogert, of Columbia University, Dr. William H. Nichols, head of the Allied Drug and Chemical Corp., Dr. Charles H. Herty, president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association of the United States; Henry Blum, Ellwood Hendrick; Dr. George F. Kunz, Dr. Leo H. Bakeland, honorary Professor of Engineering Chemistry, Columbia University; and Dr. Charles Baskerville, vice-president; J. V. N. Dorr, treasurer, and Professor Arthur W. Thomas, secretary of the American Section of the Societe de Chimie Industrielle.

F. S. Dickson, chief of the Drug and Chemical Control Section of the Customs Service, which handles licenses for the importation of dyestuffs and chemicals is considering the appointment of a Chemical Advisory Committee. Mr. Dickson has in mind a committee composed of Government chemists who will decide whether or not a commodity is a synthetic under the Drug and Chemical Control Act.

The Chemists' Club Entertainment Committee has issued the following notice: "To auction bridge friends. The brainy elite of the chemical profession will meet at the Chemists' Club Friday evening, Dec. 30. All players will leave their side arms with the Presiding Sheriff. Eats and much conviviality! Mark the date! New Years day is two days later."

A protest of P. Freeman & Bro. against the assessment of duty at 15 per cent ad valorem and 2½ cents per pound on naphthalene flake was recently overruled by the Board of United States General Appraisers, as no evidence supporting the claims was introduced by the importers that the shipment should enter free as crude naphthalene.

A further reduction in estimates of the vanilla bean crop has brought the total of possible Mexican shipments for this year to about two-thirds of the small crop of last year. This, it is predicted, will lead to a serious shortage of Mexicans throughout the year. Prices have again advanced and nothing can be had at less than \$7 per pound.

Arthur D. Parker, of the Parker-Blake Co., wholesale druggists, of New Orleans, who has been seriously ill after four operations in a New Orleans hospital, was removed to his home for Christmas Day. He is slowly recovering.

Harry B. French has resigned as president of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange. The Board of Directors gave a dinner at the Manufacturers' Club on Dec. 15, in honor of Mr. French to express their regrets.

The Frostol Chemical Co., Inc., of 799 Greenwich st., New York, filed a petition in bankruptcy, Dec. 24, listing liabilities of \$9,547 and assets of \$1,204.

HUGE ISLAND OF SULFUR IN PACIFIC

Almost contemporaneously with the issue of the mandate of administration for the islands of Nauru and Ocean, famous for their extensive and rich deposits of phosphate of lime, was the rediscovery of the great sulfur mountain of Vanua Lava in the Banks group of the New Hebrides, says the "London Times". The special agent necessary to change phosphate rock to a soluble state is sulfur. Superphosphate is the powdered and soluble article sold to farmers as a fertilizer.

The mountain of Vanua Lava is one vast mass of sulfur, the quantity being 99 per cent sulfur and the balance ash. The height of the mountain, which forms an island in itself is 1,600 feet, the area of the island being about 100 square miles.

Vanua Lava, as part of the Banks group, is included in the administration of the Condominium Government of the New Hebrides. The Banks group lies between the fifteenth and the twentieth degrees of south latitude and is about 900 miles from the Queensland coast.

Twenty-five years ago a French company began operations on the mountain, employing competent engineers. The company built a long, substantial, coral-concrete wharf and a storehouse in a small bay at the foot of the mountain and constructed an aerial railway up the mountainside for nearly 900 feet. Hundreds of natives were employed in digging out the sulfur and hundreds more in carrying 50-pound bags of sulfur to the railway terminus, whence carriers were sent rapidly to the storehouse on the bay. The first shipment of sulfur sent to France paid handsomely, but the company suddenly left the field, giving as a reason that malarial fever of a malignant type made it impossible for white men to live on the mountain island.

It was eventually stated, however, that the company had learned that the administration of the New Hebrides was not in a position to guarantee the company a monopoly, a prior right from an Australian engineer, the original discoverer of the commercial possibilities of the island, being in existence. Today this claim holds good, but Condominium law prevents any prompt commercial activities on the island. A British-Australian company is now endeavoring to begin operations, and has opened up negotiations with the Condominium Government.

Christmas Greetings

Cards bearing New Year greetings have been received from Mercetis & Busch, Inc.

Morana, Inc., New York, has sent out hundreds of cards to friends and customers bearing Christmas greetings, and best wishes for the New Year.

The George H. Morrill Co., of Norwood, Mass., has a card with a very unusual picture illustrating the Biblical quotation, "An angel of the Lord appeareth to Joseph in a dream." It is entitled: "Repose in Egypt."

"To all the hearty greetings of good cheer and good luck that come to you at Christmas add those of Prentice Winchell," is the greeting from "The Industrial Digest," of New York.

The Textile Color Card Association of the United States is sending cards to the trade bearing a figure of Father Time with his scythe, knocking at the door of 1922 for admittance. Verses are printed on an inside page appropriate to the cover design.

DECISION ON LUMBER PRICE FIXING IS BLOW TO ALL TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

U. S. Supreme Court Holds That Trade Bureau of Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers Is Violation of Sherman Anti-Trust Law—Dissenting Opinion By Justices Brandeis, McKenna, and Holmes

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—The Supreme Court of the United States on Dec. 19, handed down a decision in case No. 71 of the American Column and Lumber Co. against the United States. The decision which was 6 to 3, held illegal the so-called open price plan of the Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and while it dealt with this particular association, it establishes a precedent and will be used as such by the Department of Justice. The decision is so sweeping that it will include all of the trade associations of the United States which gather statistics of cost of production.

The Supreme Court in its decision affirmed the decision of the Federal Court for the western district of Tennessee which granted an injunction forbidding the operation of the trade bureau as a combination in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Law. The majority opinion was read by Associate Justice Clarke and Associate Justices Holmes, Brandeis and McKenna dissented.

In the majority opinion the Court, speaking through Associate Justice Clarke, said that it was clear that the purpose of the trade bureau and its method of operation indicated a plain intent to control production and fix prices by concerted efforts among the members of the Association, and that after its organization, the prices for the different classes of lumber increased, and that this increase at least partly was due to the efforts of the trade bureau. The decision of the Court is a victory for the Department of Justice, which will strengthen its hand in dealing with other trade associations which endeavor to control production and enhance prices by means of a trade bureau.

The dissenting opinion by Justices Brandeis, McKenna, and Holmes, points to an inconsistency in that here the Court declines to permit many interests to employ a joint facility while in the steel, shoe machinery and other cases, it permitted the facility of information to be employed by a single great corporation. Such a decision, it is pointed out, invites the frustrated lumber dealers to a vast consolidation which would centralize control more than ever the open price association would.

The opinion holds out the suggestion that this decision seems to lead in the direction of a similar suppression of the information enjoyed jointly by financiers and business men, such information as stock market reports.

PERFUMERY AND SOAP MEN ELECT OFFICERS

The annual election of officers of the Perfumery Soap and Extract Association of Chicago marked the close of what has been termed the most spirited year in the annals of the Association. The election was held Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 14 at the Elks' Club with the following results: President, E. J. Voss, of Graham Bros. Soap Co.; vice-pres., W. J. King, Mme. Ise's Toilet Mfg. Co.; secy.-treas., W. L. Filmer, Monsanto Chemical Works. Installation of officers took place at the banquet in the evening. Geo. A. Briggs presided and introduced Wm. H. Canavan, chairman of the publicity bureau of the Chicago Post-Office, who said 25 million pieces of mail were received annually at the Chicago Post-Office, with improper addresses or which had been improperly prepared for mailing. Other speakers were Walter A. Beebe, and Judge A. J. Petit.

The Editor's Correspondence

What Is Chemical Training?

Editor, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

I believe Mr. John A. Chew has stated the proposition as clearly as any article I have read as to whether a chemical salesman should have technical training or not. My own ideas on the subject are that the matter of chemical training depends upon the character of the house for whom he is working and what they are selling.

I believe that a man selling a general line of chemicals should have certain basic training such as he should secure in an advanced high school course or in a college course in chemistry, in order to give him a proper background or basis to enable him to understand the sales problems that he will meet in selling a variety of chemical items, and on which ground work he will be able to properly classify and correlate the miscellaneous information he will secure.

It seems to me that the entire question hinges upon what constitutes chemical training. If it means specialized training, we do not believe it is necessary; if it means a general knowledge of chemical fundamentals, we believe this is necessary for chemical salesmanship the same as we believe it would be of assistance for him to have a general knowledge of mathematics, the use of the English language, and other basic factors of this character.

C. T. Thompson, President,
Thompson-Munro-Robins Chemical Co.

Cold Prose Is Inadequate

The "Poet of the Kill-von-Kull," known in private life as Louis Neuberg, on reading your circular headed, "Do You Know These Men?" submitted the following:

Carteret, N. J.
(Near 3-mile limit)

Editor, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

I once knew a man
Who had
A friend who knew someone
Whose cousin
Was distantly related
To a senator
And always felt conceited
When I
Thought of my superior connections
But since
Receiving your recent circular
I know that I
Have been a modest piker
For I know a man
Well enough to
Lend him money and
His name
Begins with C
So it practically
Heads your list
Of illustrious
Captains of industry
I thank you

"CASEY BILL"

New York, Dec. 24, 1921.

The Aetna Portland Cement Co., Union Trust Building, Detroit, Mich., has acquired property at Bay City, Mich., and plans the erection of a large new plant estimated to cost about \$750,000. O. J. Lingeman is secretary in charge.

Business Brevities

The Mallinckrodt Chemical Works held a sales convention in St. Louis last week.

Dr. J. Cavalier, of the University of Toulouse, spoke before the Bureau of Standards scientific staff on Dec. 16, on "The Chemical Industries of France During the War."

The U. S. Department of Labor shows a drop in the general level of wholesale prices for November compared with November, 1920. The index number for chemicals and drugs is 162 for both October and November, 1921, against 207 in November, 1920.

A truck carrying alcohol valued at \$25,000.00 was held up by armed men at Washington and Clarkson streets, New York, Wednesday, Dec. 21. The highwaymen drove off without being molested. The truck had just been loaded at a North River pier, and was on its way to Brooklyn.

More than 200 members of the American Manufacturers' Export Association listened to an address on "Foreign Advertising" delivered by Joseph McElroy, 3d, export sales manager of Pass & Seymour, Inc., at a conference in the Hotel Astor, on Wednesday, Dec. 21. A general discussion followed.

Magnus, Mabey & Reynard, Inc., held a convention of the sales force last week in New York. About twenty-five salesmen from all of the company's branches throughout the country attended. On Monday evening they attended the meeting of the Salesmen's Association in a body and on Wednesday held a banquet to wind up the convention at the Hotel Brevoort.

The New Jersey Clay Workers Association and Eastern Section of the American Ceramic Society held its annual meeting at the Queens Building, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 16, with morning and afternoon sessions. R. H. Minton, of the General Ceramics Co., Metuchen, N. J., was elected president; Andrew Foltz, Lambertville Pottery Co., Lambertville, N. J., vice-president; G. H. Brown, secretary and treasurer; and Charles A. Bloomfield, Metuchen, counsellor.

The Atlantic Chemical Co., with plant at Irvington, N. J., for the manufacture of lacquers, made a plea on Dec. 21, before Vice-chancellor Foster, of Newark, for a restraining order against the Atlantic Chemical Works, Ltd., of Elizabeth, N. J., manufacturer of dyes and coal tar distillates, to compel the Elizabeth company to change its name, owing to the confusion in mail and telephone orders. The Irvington company was established in December, 1918, and the Elizabeth company in January, 1921. The Vice-chancellor assented to an agreement made by both sides to the controversy that the Atlantic Chemical Works, Ltd., of Elizabeth, should change its name within six months.

Special color labels are not required on empty carboys and drums, which originally contained inflammable or dangerous materials calling for special color labeling for shipment in interstate commerce. Containers should be completely drained before being delivered to the transportation companies for return to manufacturers, according to an order issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Bills of lading should be marked: "Old empty barrels, carboys, drums, returned" in order to get the benefit of lower classification by the railroads. If the words "old" and "returned" do not appear on all B-L, the railroads will charge first-class or double first-class rates on each container.

FORD'S OFFER FOR MUSCLE SHOALS*(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—The conference between engineers representing the Ford interests and the War Department officials failed to fix the purchase price of the Muscle Shoals power and nitrate plant, for which the automobile magnate has been bidding for some time. Tentative figures submitted by the Ford representatives on the construction costs of Dams Nos. 1 and 2, the stumbling block in the negotiations, still showed a disparity between the estimates of the purchasing interests and the army engineers.

W. B. Mayo and J. W. Worthington, engineers, submitted to Secretary of War Weeks, Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Major General H. L. Beach, Chief of Engineers, a letter from Henry Ford in which the opinion was set forth that Dams Nos. 1 and 2 could be constructed at a cost of \$30,000,000, plus the requirements for navigation. This figure is approximately \$15,000,000 less than estimated by the army. The letter did not constitute a guarantee as to purchase price and was characterized by the Secretary of War merely as an "opinion." Likewise, the Ford engineers were delegated with no power to act other than to submit the letter.

Secretary Weeks announced that he would write immediately to Mr. Ford inquiring further into the offer, particularly with respect to the latest conclusions of his engineers as to the construction cost of the dams.

CHEMISTS HOLD CHRISTMAS PARTY

A Christmas Party was held Monday evening, Dec. 19 at Kodak Park, Rochester, N. Y., by the local section of the American Chemical Society. About 250 were present. An informal dinner at 6 o'clock was followed by a talk by Dr. Edgar F. Smith, whose subject was "A Glance at Early Organic Chemistry." He spoke of the textbooks of chemistry published 100 years ago which contained very little matter related to organic chemistry. Dr. Smith called attention to the work of Americans in the field of organic chemistry. To American chemists belongs the credit of developing ether and chloroform which have been among the greatest blessings to humanity. Synthetic indigo made from coal-tar products has supplanted the indigo originally obtained from the indigo plant of India. American chemists worked out this synthesis. The credit for artificial camphor, worked out in 1837, also belongs to American chemists. Following Dr. Smith's talk, motion pictures showing the manufacture of motion picture film at Kodak Park were shown.

James Rolland Morse, President of the American Trading Co., died suddenly on Friday, Dec. 23. He collapsed at his desk in his office at 25 Broad street, and was hurried to the Volunteer Hospital, where he died ten minutes later. Mr. Morse was 73 years old. In 1875 he went to Japan and was one of the pioneer American traders there. He remained a resident of Japan for twenty-seven years. He was chosen President of the American Trading Company in 1889.

The Arista Chemical Co. submitted a statement to creditors, which indicated insolvency, and it was decided to place its affairs in the hands of a creditors' committee. A tentative committee was appointed composed of T. J. Parker, Inc., Butterworth-Judson Corp., Verona Chemical Co. and Chemical Co. of America.

The stock, machinery, and fixtures of the Pharmaceutical Supply Co., Inc., 480 Broome st., New York, damaged by fire on Dec. 22, were insured for \$22,000.

NOT EASY TO TRADE WITH GERMANS

Difficulties Encountered by a New Yorker In Adjusting Time of Delivery and Terms of Payment for Heavy Chemicals —Many Products Cheaper in New York

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Hamburg, Germany, Dec. 10.—The sudden rise in the mark upset the calculations of Germany and was as great a surprise here as it could have been anywhere in the world. The general theory is that Hugo Stinnes' visit to London, which was so generally exploited in the many newspapers which he owns in Germany was primarily for the purpose of raising the value of the mark that his own syndicates might buy at a low price the foreign credits which they needed; but the natural reaction was to stop all buying for export, for the prices had been raised to a new plane corresponding to the value of marks, 285 to the dollar, so when 30 per cent of the purchasing value of the dollar was suddenly taken away it was perfectly natural that prices would take some time to readjust themselves. In fact this readjustment has not yet begun to take effect, even after ten days, for the simple reason that so many people were loaded with goods on the high mark price that they could not make up their minds to sell and take the loss.

The chemical factories, however, are beginning to meet the situation and are telegraphing their selling agents prices considerably lower than they were quoting late in November. While the great majority of them are sold out for a month ahead, they realize that 1922 is soon with us and that they must have orders to keep them running; but thus far the reduction in prices has not equalled the rise in the mark and as they almost uniformly refuse to quote in dollars or pounds sterling, it is almost impossible to make any prediction for the coming year, or to contract ahead.

Enquiries are beginning to come in quite freely for requirements in the first three months of 1922 for such products as chloride of lime, sulfate of alumina, epsom salts and many other heavy chemicals, but it is practically impossible to quote anything ahead of January shipment and on the present exchange value even this is of little worth today. The result consequent on this state of affairs has thus far made the visit of Mr. Beach and of such other American buyers as are here at the present time rather flat and unprofitable to them except in that each such visit from American business men makes it a little less difficult for us who are here to transact our business with them, because it is impossible by letters to convey to an American house the true state of affairs or the difficulties under which we work.

It just happens that at this time the market price in Germany of caustic soda is such as to favor the importation of the American product, and, Mr. Beach is as well placed on this product as any other American house can be, but he was decidedly disgusted with the slowness with which the largest houses undertook the matter. They agreed that the price was favorable, but first came the question of time of delivery, they either wanted immediate shipment from New York, although if we buy here for shipment to the United States, immediate shipment means you get the goods when the factory and the railroad get good and ready to put them on board steamer. Then came the question of terms of payment, on which one and all balked on opening a credit in New York, although they invariably demand credit in Germany before shipping to New York. In spite of all these difficulties several lots of this product were sold either to Hamburg, or taken by export merchants here to supply some of their foreign customers whom they had been unable to provide with the product from the German mills.

Price Changes in the New York Markets During 1921

Quotations Are Those Which Prevailed on the First Day of Each Month, and Are the Inside Prices of Manufacturers and First-Hand Dealers in Cases Where These Were Available; Otherwise, Open Market Quotations Were Used

PRODUCTS	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
FINE CHEMICALS												
Acid, Benzoic, U.S.P.	.70	.70	.70	.70	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.60
Acid, Carbolic, U.S.P.	.12	.11	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.11	.11
Acid, Citric	.55	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47
Second Hands	.50	.47	.45	.48	.47	.43	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.44
Acid, Oxalic	.18	.18	.17	.16 1/2	.17	.16	.18	.17 1/2	.16	.16	.18	.14
Acid, Salicylic	.30	.26	.21	.22	.21	.21	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.24
Acid, Tartaric	.48	.39	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.33
Second Hands	.35	.34	.33	.35	.34	.28	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27
*Acetanilid, C.P.	.25	.25	.28	.27	.22	.25	.26	.28	.29	.29	.29	.29
Alcohol, U.S.P.	5.10	5.05	5.00	4.90	4.90	4.75	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.80
Second Hands	5.10	4.90	4.90	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.75
Wood, 95-97 Bbls.	1.65	1.28	1.28	.80	.77	.77	.77	.77	.70	.70	.65	.65
Aspirin	.70	.65	.60	.55	.55	.58	.55	.60	.60	.60	.65	.70
Bismuth—Metallic	2.25	2.30	1.75	1.65	1.65	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.65	1.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	2.85	2.85	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	1.85	1.85	1.85
Subnitrate	2.60	2.60	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.85	1.85
Borax	.07	.07	.06 1/2	.07	.06 1/2	.06 1/2	.06	.05 3/4	.05 3/4	.05 3/4	.05 3/4	.05 3/4
Caffeine Alkaloid	6.75	6.75	6.50	6.50	6.25	6.00	5.75	5.50	5.25	5.25	5.25	4.85
Second Hands	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.25	6.15	5.90	5.50	5.30	4.75	4.75	4.50	4.25
Camphor, Amer.	1.00	1.00	1.00	.90	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.75	.85	.92
Japan	.90	.80	.74	.65	.65	.67	.75	.74	.70	.72	.85	.90
Cocaine, Hdchl.	10.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Coco Butter	.26	.28	.26 1/2	.26	.23	.23	.23	.23	.25	.27	.30	.27
Cod Liver Oil, Newfoundland	40.00	35.00	30.00	25.00	19.00	18.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	16.00	16.00
Norwegian	40.00	35.00	30.00	25.00	19.00	18.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	17.50	17.50
*Cream Tartar, U.S.P.	.35	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.28 1/2	.27 1/2	.27	.27	.27	.27
Cresote, U.S.P.	.60	.60	.60	.50	.50	.45	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
Epsom Salt, U.S.P.	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
*Formaldehyde	.27	.20	.20	.15 1/2	.15	.15	.14	.14	.12	.11	.11	.10 1/2
Glycerin, C.P., Drums	.20	.20	.19	.17	.16 1/2	.16 1/2	.15 1/2	.14 1/2	.14	.14	.14 1/2	.15
Menthol	4.00	4.50	4.40	4.00	3.85	3.75	4.00	4.40	4.30	4.50	4.50	4.75
Mercury	43.00	48.00	46.00	45.00	47.00	47.00	46.00	45.00	43.00	37.00	40.00	47.00
Calomel	1.10	1.10	1.00	.93	.93	.87	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82
Morphine Sulfate	5.90	5.90	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90
Potassium Bicarb.	.25	.22	.22	.14	.14	.13	.12	.12	.12	.11	.09	.08
Bromide	.47	.47	.47	.29	.29	.24	.24	.24	.19	.19	.19	.19
Second Hands	.25	.23	.18	.20	.18	.16	.16	.16	.15	.14	.14	.14
*Iodide	2.80	2.75	2.60	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.80	2.75	2.65	2.60	2.60	2.60
Permanganate	.55	.53	.45	.36	.35	.27	.27	.25	.23	.19	.17	.15
Quinine Sulfate	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
Java	.63	.67	.62	.62	.66	.66	.66	.70	.67	.70	.67	.68
Japanese	.63	.67	.62	.61	.66	.65	.65	.70	.65	.70	.67	.68
Hydrochloride	.96	.96	.96	.96	.96	.96	.96	.96	.96	.96	.96	.96
*Rochelle Salt	.30	.27	.27	.25	.25	.25	.22	.21	.20	.19 1/2	.19	.19
*Saccharin, U.S.P.	2.00	1.70	1.65	2.00	2.20	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.05	2.05
Salicin	9.50	9.00	8.00	5.70	4.75	4.25	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Santonin	75.00	80.00	88.00	110.00	112.00	122.00	122.00	120.00	120.00	126.00	135.00	142.00
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.	.70	.70	.65	.65	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55
Bromide, U.S.P.	.43	.43	.43	.27	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.20	.20	.20
Second Hands	.35	.30	.30	.27	.24	.21	.20	.19	.17	.16	.16	.16
Salicylate, U.S.P.	.40	.33	.31	.30	.30	.28	.26	.26	.25	.25	.28	.30
Strychnine Sulfate	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Sugar of Milk	.23	.22	.22	.20	.19	.18 1/2	.17 1/2	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17 1/2
Thymol, U.S.P.	9.50	9.00	8.50	7.50	7.00	6.25	5.75	6.00	5.50	5.25	5.00	5.00
HEAVY CHEMICALS												
Acetic Acid, 28%	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Ammonium Sulfate	3.50	3.25	3.25	2.75	2.75	2.40	2.40	2.15	1.90	2.00	2.30	2.40
Ammonia	.00	.07 3/4	.07 3/4	.07 3/4	.07 3/4	.07 3/4	.07 3/4	.07 3/4	.07 3/4	.07 3/4	.07 3/4	.07 3/4
Bleaching Powder	3.50	3.50	3.50	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.50
Copper Sulfate	6.50	6.00	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.62 1/2	5.62 1/2	5.00	5.00	5.25	5.55
Carbon Tetrachloride	.12	.12	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.11 1/4	.11 1/4	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.10 1/2
Carbon Bisulfide	.08	.08 1/2	.07	.07	.07	.07	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
Caustic Potash	.22	.18	.11	.09 1/2	.04 3/4	.05	.05	.04 3/4	.04 3/4	.05	.05 1/2	.05 1/2
Lead Acetate	.16	.15	.15	.13 1/4	.13 1/4	.13	.13	.13	.12	.12	.12	.12
Sodium Bichromate	.09 1/2	.08 3/4	.08 3/4	.07 3/4	.07 3/4	.08 3/4	.08 3/4	.08	.07 3/4	.07 3/4	.08	.08
Bicarbonate	2.75	3.00	2.80	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Prussiate, Yellow	.17 1/2	.17	.15	.13	.11 1/2	.12 1/2	.12 1/2	.12 1/2	.12 1/2	.13	.14 1/2	.14 1/2
Silicate, 60°	3.12 1/2	3.12 1/2	3.12 1/2	3.12 1/2	3.12 1/2	3.12 1/2	3.12 1/2	3.12 1/2	3.12 1/2	3.12 1/2	3.12 1/2	3.12 1/2
Caustic Soda, 76°	3.80	4.00	3.70	3.50	3.65	3.85	4.15	3.85	3.95	4.00	4.00	3.85
Sulfuric Acid, 66°	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Muriatic Acid, 22°	2.10	2.10	2.10	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
Nitric Acid, 42%	.07 3/4	.07 3/4	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07	.06 1/2	.06 1/2	.06 1/2	.06 1/2
Soda Ash	1.90	2.10	2.10	1.90	1.90	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.15	2.15	2.15	1.85
INTERMEDIATES												
Benzene, C.P.	.30	.30	.30	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27
Naphthalene, Flake	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.08	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.06 1/2
Phenol	.09	.09 1/4	.10	.10	.10	.09	.09	.09	.08	.09	.10	.10
H Acid	1.60	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.10	1.05	.98
Phthalic Anhydride	.55	.55	.55	.50	.50	.50	.50	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
Sulfanilic Acid, Tech.	.32	.32	.32	.30	.30	.30	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27
Aniline Oil	.25 1/2	.21	.22	.20	.19	.19	.20	.18	.17 1/2	.17 1/2	.18	.17
Benzidine Base	1.00	1.00	1.00	.90	.90	1.05	.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	.95
Dimethylaniline	.65	.55	.55	.50	.45	.42	.42	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Dinitrobenzene	.25	.33	.33	.33	.30	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.23	.21
Diphenylamine	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
b-Naphthol	.35	.30	.34	.34	.34	.37	.36	.32	.30	.30	.30	.30
a-Naphthylamine	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.37	.35	.35	.35	.30

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

PRODUCTS	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
p-Nitroaniline .....	.90	.95	.95	.95	.85	.80	.85	.79	.77	.77	.77	.77
p-Nitrophenol .....	.80	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
o-Nitrotoluene .....	.30	.22	.19	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
p-Phenylenediamine	2.20	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
R. Salt .....	.85	.85	.85	.75	.75	.65	.65	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
p-Toluidine	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Gamma Acid	3.75	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.25
FATTY OILS												
Cod N.E. gal.	.85	.65	.50	.50	.50	.46	.44	.41	.45	.43	.42	.42
Degras, Amer. lb.	.06	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.04 1/2	.04	.03 1/2	.03 1/2	.03 1/2	.03 1/2
Lard, Prime gal.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.02	.97
Menhaden, Crude gal.	.38	.30	.28	.28	.28	.30	.30	.30	.25	.30	.32 1/2	.33
Neatsfoot, 20° gal.	1.65	1.55	1.15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
Oleo, No. 3 lb.	.14	.13	.09	.08 1/2	.08	.07 1/2	.07	.07	.08	—	—	.09 1/2
Red Distilled lb.	.08	.08	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.06 1/2	.06 1/2	.06 1/2	.07	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07 1/2
Stearic, T. P. lb.	.14 1/2	.14 1/2	.13 1/2	.13	.11 1/4	.10 3/4	.10 3/4	.10 3/4	.11 1/2	.10 3/4	.11 1/4	.10 3/4
Castor, No. 1 lb.	.12	.11	.10	.09 1/2	.09	.09	.10	.10	.11	.11 1/2	.11 1/2	.10 3/4
China Wood Oil lb.	.10 1/4	.09 1/4	.09 1/2	.09 1/2	.10 1/4	.14 1/4	.13 1/2	.15	.16	.13 1/2	.15	.14 1/2
Coconut, Ceylon lb.	.11 1/2	.11 1/4	.09 1/4	.09 1/2	.10	.12 1/2	.09 1/4	.10	.09 1/4	.09 1/4	.09 1/4	.09 1/4
Manila lb.	.09 1/4	.09 1/2	.07 1/4	.07 1/2	.08 1/4	.08 1/4	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.07 1/2
Corn Oil, Red lb.	.13	.11 1/2	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.10	.10	.09 1/4	.09 1/4	.10	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.10 1/2
Cottonseed, P.S.Y. lb.	.08	.08 1/2	.06 1/2	.05 1/2	.07	.07 1/4	.07 1/2	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.08 1/2
Linseed Oil gal.	.77	.74	.67	.65	.60	.75	.75	.78	.74	.70	.67	.67
Olive Foots lb.	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.08 1/4	.07	.07 1/4	.07 1/4	.08 1/4	.08 1/2
Palm, Niger lb.	.07 1/4	.07	.06 1/2	.06 1/4	.06	.06 1/4	.05 1/2	.06	.06 1/2	.06 1/2	.06 1/4	.06 1/4
Soya Bean, Coast Tanks lb.	.05 1/4	.05 1/2	.04 1/4	.04 1/4	.04 1/4	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	.06	.06 1/4	.06 1/2	.07	.07 1/2
Tallow, Edible lb.	.08	.08	.08	.06 1/2	.07 1/4	.07 1/4	.06 1/4	.06 1/4	.07 1/2	.08	.07 1/2	.08
Peanut, Crude lb.	—	—	—	.09	.08	.08	.08 1/4	.08 1/4	.06 1/2	.08	.08	.08
NAVAL STORES												
Spirits Turpentine gal.	.73	.71	.65 1/2	.60	.67	.66	.58	.50	.65	.74	.82	.80
Rosin, F. bbl.	8.50	8.75	6.75	5.15	5.35	5.75	5.10	5.10	5.00	5.75	5.55	5.66
METALS												
Copper, Prime Lake cwt.	13.75	13.25	13.00	13.00	12.75	13.00	12.87 1/2	12.25	12.00	12.25	13.00	13.50
Lead, Open Market cwt.	4.50	4.65	4.00	4.25	4.50	5.00	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.70	4.70	4.70
Tin Straits cwt.	32.50	32.50	30.00	28.75	31.50	33.37 1/2	26.75	26.50	23.00	26.75	28.00	29.75
Zinc, Spdt cwt.	6.00	5.50	5.10	5.10	5.30	5.20	4.55	4.50	4.50	4.85	5.00	5.10
MISC. CRUDE DRUGS												
Cantharides, Chinese lb.	.80	.75	.70	.70	.70	.70	.75	.75	.75	.75	.80	.90
Russian lb.	2.75	2.30	2.50	2.35	2.00	2.00	1.90	1.75	1.75	2.25	2.25	2.50
Ergot, Spanish lb.	1.10	.70	.65	.85	1.00	1.30	1.10	1.30	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.10
Lycopodium lb.	4.00	4.00	4.25	4.25	3.90	3.75	3.65	3.60	3.25	2.35	2.00	1.60
Nux Vomica lb.	.13	.13	.12	.12	.14	.14	.14	.11	.11	.10	.10	.10
BALSAMS												
Copaiba, S. A. lb.	.40	.38	.35	.35	.33	.25	.33	.33	.32	.31	.31	.31
Peru lb.	1.70	1.50	1.50	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.45	1.45
Tolu lb.	.55	.50	.45	.35	.35	.35	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
BARKS												
Cascara Sagrada lb.	.16	.15	.14 1/2	.13 1/2	.12 1/2	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10	.12	.11
Cinchona, Quills lb.	.45	.45	.45	.35	.35	.35	.35	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
Elm, Select lb.	.80	.80	.70	.65	.60	.60	.40	.33	.33	.30	.32	.32
Grinding lb.	.32	.28	.28	.25	.20	.20	.17	.15	.15	.14	.14	.14
Orange Peel, Bitter lb.	.12	.12	.12	.11	.12	.10	.08	.07	.07	.06	.06	.06
Soap, Whole lb.	.12	.11	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
Wahoo of Root lb.	.85	.85	.85	.80	.80	.80	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.60
Wild Cherry, Thin Virgin lb.	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
BERRIES												
Cubeb lb.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	.90	.90	.90	.90
Fish lb.	.22	.18	.18	.15	.14	.10	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07	.06 1/2	.06 1/2	.06 1/2
Juniper lb.	.04	.03 1/4	.03 1/4	.03 1/4	.03 1/4	.03 1/4	.03 1/4	.03 1/4	.03 1/4	.03 1/4	.04	.04
Saw Palmetto lb.	.25	.25	.22	.19	.19	.15	.14	.14	.14	.13	.13	.13
FLOWERS												
Chamomile, German lb.	.30	.28	.26	.25	.25	.25	.20	.20	.20	.20	.21	.21
Hungarian lb.	.30	.28	.26	.25	.20	.20	.20	.20	.18	.20	.21	.21
Roman lb.	.16	.16	.18	.20	.25	.28	.23	.23	.20	.25	.30	.50
Insect Powder, 100 p.c. lb.	.55	.50	.49	.40	.35	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36
Saffron, Valencia lb.	12.00	12.00	12.00	13.00	13.00	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.00	13.50	13.75	14.50
GUMS												
Aloes, Curacao lb.	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.08	.08	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07	.06	.06 1/2
Arabic, Sorts Amber lb.	.12	.11	.09	.10	.10	.11	.10 1/2	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
Asafoetida, U.S.P. lb.	2.40	1.90	1.25	.50	.40	.40	.35	.35	.33	.30	.30	.30
LEAVES & HERBS												
Buchu Short lb.	2.60	2.30	1.50	1.25	1.15	1.05	.90	.85	.85	1.00	1.30	1.20
Digitalis lb.	.21	.20	.18	.18	.14	.14	.13	.11	.11	.10	.10	.10
Henna lb.	.25	.20	.19	.17	.15	.20	.20	.20	.19	.18	.18	.18
Sage, Dalmatian lb.	.09 1/2	.08 1/2	.07 1/2	.06 1/2	.06	.06	.05 1/2	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
Senna, Tinnevely lb.	.15	.15	.15	.15	.10	.10	.15	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
Stramonium lb.	.28	.25	.25	.23	.20	.18	.17	.17	.17	.17	.15	.14
ROOTS												
Aconite, U.S.P. lb.	.35	.35	.30	.30	.30	.25	.25	.25	.22	.22	.20	.20
Althea, Cut lb.	.27	.21	.18	.16	.16	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
Arrow Root, St. Vincent lb.	.07	.06 1/2	.06	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	.05	.05	.05	.04	.04	.04	.04
Dandelion, Imp. lb.	.22	.20	.19	.13	.15	.13	.12	.10	.10	.10	.09	.08 1/2
Doggrass, Imp. lb.	.25	.25	.24	.18	.15	.15	.15	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
Ginger, Jamaica lb.	.19	.18 1/2	.18	.25	.25	.26 1/2	.24 1/2	.24	.24	.28	.35	.39
Hellebore, Powd. lb.	.21	.19	.19	.18	.18	.17	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
Ipecac, Cartagena lb.	2.90	2.75	2.75	2.25	2.25	2.15	2.00	1.45	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Jalap lb.	.40	.30	.25	.25	.25	.23	.20	.20	.18	.15	.13	.13
Licorice, Spanish lb.	.10 1/2	.18 1/2	.10	.08	.06 1/2	.07	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
Selected lb.	.30	.28	.28	.27	.27	.24	.24	.22	.22	.21	.21	.21
Orris, Florentine lb.	.08	.08	.08	.09	.09	.09	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.08 1/2
Rhubarb, High D. lb.	.60	.50	.45	.40	.35	.30	.21	.22	.23	.28	.35	.45
Senega lb.	.95	.70	.70	.70	.70	.60	.60	.60	.70	.75	.75	.75
SEEDS												
Cardamom, Bleached lb.	.80	.80	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.85	.85
Celery lb.	.14 1/2	.13	.13 1/2	.13	.12 1/2	.14	.14 1/2	.14 1/2	.14	.14 1/2	.14	.13
Foenugreek lb.	.02	.02	.02 1/2	.02	.02	.01 1/2	.02 1/2	.02 1/2	.03	.03	.03	.02 1/2
Mustard, Cal. Brown lb.	.07	.06 1/2	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	.04 1/2	.04 1/2	.04 1/2	.04 1/2	.05	.05
English, Yellow lb.	.08	.08	.06 1/2	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	.07 1/2	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	.06	.06	.05 1/2
Poppy, Dutch lb.	.09 1/2	.12	.10 1/2	.09 1/2	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.09 1/2	.09	.08 1/2	.09 1/2	.09	.09

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

PRODUCTS	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ESSENTIAL OILS												
Anise, Tech. ....lb.	.75	.75	.70	.60	.60	.60	.55	.50	.50	.53	.57½	
U.S.P. ....lb.	.85	.85	.80	.70	.70	.70	.65	.60	.60	.60	.65	
Bergamot ....lb.	6.00	5.75	5.75	5.00	5.50	6.00	5.00	4.75	5.25	5.50	5.00	
Caraway ....lb.	2.50	2.40	2.25	2.25	1.75	1.75	1.60	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.60	
Cassia, Tech. ....lb.	1.10	1.10	1.00	.85	.75	.80	.75	.75	.85	.85	1.00	
U.S.P. ....lb.	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.50	
Cedar, Leaf ....lb.	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.00	1.00	.90	.85	.80	.80	.80	.80	
Citronella, Ceylon ....lb.	.40	.38	.35	.31	.28	.35	.35	.34	.33	.33	.37	
Cloves ....lb.	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.45	1.75	1.95	2.45	
Eucalyptus, U.S.P. ....lb.	.60	.60	.55	.55	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.48	.48	
Geranium, Bourbon ....lb.	7.25	7.00	7.00	7.00	5.75	4.75	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.75	
Lavender Fl., U.S.P. ....lb.	7.50	7.25	7.00	7.00	6.50	6.50	5.50	4.50	4.25	4.00	3.50	
Spice, Spanish ....lb.	1.50	1.25	1.20	1.10	1.20	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.00	
Lemon, U.S.P. ....lb.	.90	.75	.80	.75	.70	.70	.65	.70	.75	.70	.67½	
Orange, West Indian, Sweet ....lb.	2.50	2.60	2.75	2.50	2.75	2.75	2.65	2.75	2.85	2.50	2.00	
Italian ....lb.	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.65	2.75	2.75	2.65	2.75	3.00	3.00	2.75	
Peppermint, Natural ....lb.	5.00	4.50	3.75	3.00	2.60	2.40	2.25	2.00	1.85	1.85	1.75	
U.S.P. ....lb.	5.50	5.25	4.35	3.50	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.40	2.15	2.15	2.00	
Sandalwood, E. I. ....lb.	10.00	9.75	9.00	8.50	7.75	7.00	6.75	6.75	6.60	6.75	7.00	
Sassafras, Nat'l ....lb.	1.60	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.00	1.00	
Spearmint ....lb.	6.25	6.00	5.75	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	4.50	3.50	3.25	3.00	
Wintergreen, Syr., U.S.P. ....lb.	.55	.48	.42	.40	.35	.35	.33	.33	.33	.33	.35	
Wormseed ....lb.	5.25	3.25	3.00	3.00	2.90	2.60	2.25	2.25	2.25	3.25	3.50	
AROMATIC CHEM.												
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.25	
Citronellol ....lb.	15.00	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	12.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	
Coumarin ....lb.	5.50	5.25	4.75	4.00	3.75	4.75	4.50	4.50	4.35	4.25	4.00	
Eucalyptol ....lb.	1.05	1.05	1.00	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	
Geraniol ....lb.	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	
Heliotropin ....lb.	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
Musk, Ambrette ....lb.	75.00	70.00	70.00	60.00	40.00	40.00	32.50	30.00	21.00	19.00	19.00	
Phenylethylalcohol ....lb.	20.00	18.50	18.50	18.50	12.00	12.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.50	
Terpineol, C.P. ....lb.	.75	.75	.75	.70	.47½	.47½	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	
Vanillin ....oz.	.65	.70	.62½	.65	.55	.50	.48	.50	.50	.50	.60	

OFFICERS OF DRUG TRADE CONFERENCE

(Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—The National Drug Trade Conference elected officers as follows: Samuel C. Henry, president; C. Mahlon Kline, vice-president; W. J. Woodruff, secretary-treasurer.

Executive committee—Samuel C. Henry, 168 N. Michigan Boulevard, Chicago; W. J. Woodruff, Albee Building, Washington, D. C.; Chas. Gibson, Albany, N. Y.; Harry B. Thompson, 725 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; H. C. Christensen, Chicago; John C. Wallace, New Castle, Penn.; Wortley F. Rudd, Richmond, Va.

The membership of the National Drug Trade Conference is composed of the eight associations which represent different elements of the drug trade and pharmacy, each association sending three delegates to the Conference. The attendance was as follows: American Pharmaceutical Association, J. H. Beal, John C. Wallace, A. R. L. Dohme; National Wholesale Druggists Association, W. L. Crounse as alternate for Chas. Gibson, C. M. Kline, Chas. W. Whittlesey; National Association Retail Druggists, Samuel C. Henry, James F. Finneran, Ambrose Hunsberger; American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Harry Noonan and J. H. Foy, alternate for B. L. Maltbie; American Drug Manufacturers Association, J. C. Roberts, J. Fred Windolph, W. J. Woodruff; Proprietary Association, Harry B. Thompson, Philip I. Heuveler, Frank A. Blair; National Association Boards of Pharmacy, H. C. Christensen, W. B. Kerfoot, Jr.; American Conference Pharmaceutical Faculties, Wortley F. Rudd, E. Fullerton Cook.

Procter and Gamble have been awarded the contract by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, for furnishing 480,000 pounds of soap powder at \$17.196; and the Peet Brothers Manufacturing Co. will furnish 400,000 pounds at \$16.400. Bids were opened on Dec. 20.

WORK OF COMMERCE CHEMICAL BUREAU

The Chemistry Division of the Department of Commerce is often called upon to assist other departments the Government, says Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in his annual report.

During the year valuable assistance was given to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in connection with the production of engraved printing plates by electrolytic methods. This process was developed in the Bureau's laboratories and has been placed on a successful commercial basis. In the past months several ways for improving the process and for securing added economies have been discovered.

In connection with the air services of both the Army and the Navy a great many samples of balloon fabrics have been tested for their physical properties and for permeability.

Research on the chemical and physical properties of the platinum metals has been continued. Considerable quantities of very pure metals of this group have been produced. This includes 1.10 grams of platinum of a higher degree of purity than any which the Bureau has been able to obtain from manufacturers, either in this country or abroad.

Active work by the Interdepartmental Committee on Paint Specification Standardization, on which the Bureau is represented, has been continued this year, and a sufficient number of specifications have been issued to be of decided use to the industry. Many of the specifications are being employed by persons outside the Government and some have been adopted as standard by the American Society for Testing Materials.

The Paul Ulrich Dye Co.'s plant 33 Herkimer Place, Brooklyn, was burned on Dec. 25, with loss of \$100,000, including adjoining buildings. The Brooklyn Fur Dressing & Dyeing Co.'s plant was threatened, but only loss by water from the engines resulted.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	10	10 1/4	Heyden Chem.	1	
Aetna Expl., pf.	67	68	H'k Electro.	55	65
Air Reduction	46	47	H'k Electro, pf.	60	70
*Allied Chem. & D. 57 1/2	58		Int. Agricult.	7	8 1/2
*Allied Ch. & D., pf. 108	103 1/2		Int. Nickel	33	
Am. Ag. Ch.	29	30	*Int. Nickel	12 1/2	13
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	57	58	*Int. Nickel, pf.	68	70
Am. Chicle	11	11 1/2	*Int. Salt	43	60
Am. Chicle, pf.	35	40	K. Solvay	60	
*Am. Cot. Oil	21	22	*Mathieson Alk.	20	21
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	45	47	Merck & Co., pf.	57	62
Am. Cyan.	15	20	Merrimac	77	79
*Am. Cyan., pf.	35	45	Mulford Co.	45	50
*Am. Druggists S.	4 1/2	5	Mutual Co.	150	
Am. Glue	40	45	*National Lead	83	83 1/2
Am. Glue, pf.	70	70	*National Lead, pf. 105	106	
*Am. Linseed	31	31 1/2	N. J. Zinc	122	124
*Am. Linseed, pf.	58	59	Niag. A., pf.	96	100
*Am. Malt	12	13	Parke, Davis & Co. 83	83 1/2	
*Am. Zinc	12 1/2	13	Penn. Salt	65	67
*Amer. Zinc, pf.	37	38	People's Gas, Chi. 51 1/2	52	
Atlas Powder	114	119	Procter & Gamble. 676	685	
Atlas Powd., pf.	73	76	Procter & Gam., pf. 101	101 1/2	
British Am. Chem.	1		Rollin Ch.	50	60
By. Prod. Co.	57	65	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
Carborandum	135	135 1/2	Royal Baking Po.	88	95
Carborandum, pf.	115 1/2	116	Royal Bak. Po., pf. 85	87	
Casein Co.	30	45	Sherwin-Williams. 520	540	
Celluloid Co.	104	104 1/2	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Celluloid Co., pf.	106	106 1/2	Swan & Finch.	35	40
Ches. Mfg.	180	190	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	9 1/2	10
Ches. Mfg., pf.	104	107	Tex. Gulf. Sul.	27	27 1/2
*Corn Products	97	98	Union Carbide	43	44
*Corn Products, pf. 108 1/2	109 1/2		Union Sulphur	70	
*Davison Chem.	51 1/2	52	*Un. Drug	69	70
Dow Chem.	200	200	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	43	45
Dow Ch., pf.	103	103	*Un. Dyewood	56	60
Du Pont	98	101	*Un. Dyewood, pf. 94	96	
Du Pont, pf.	73	75	Un. Gas, Imp.	39	39 1/2
Du Pont Chem.	9	9 1/2	Un. Gas, Imp., pf. 50	51	
*Freeport, Tex. Sul. 14	14 1/2		U. S. Gypsum.	38 1/2	39
*Freept. Tx. Sul. pf. 91	93		*U. S. Indus. Al.	85	
Grasselli	130		*U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	27	28
Grasselli, pf.	90	95	*Va.-Car. Ch.	70	71
Hercules	155		*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	70	71
Hercules, Powd., pf. 95	98		*V. Vivandou	6 1/2	7

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

Among securities sold at auction on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at the Vesey Street Sales Rooms were 160 shares of the United Chemical Products Corp., which brought \$100.00 per share; 65 shares of the Canada Copper Corp., at \$16.00 for the lot; \$35,483.10 Union Dye and Chemical Corp., 7 per cent prior lien notes, certificate of deposit; \$1,500 Union Dye and Chemical Corp., 6 per cent adjunct mortgage bonds, due 1923; 10,117 shares Union Dye and Chemical Corporation stock trust certificates and \$11.67 scrip, at \$1,000.00 for the lot; 641 shares Hooker Electrochemical, pf., at \$36.00 per share; 298 shares Hooker Electrochemical common stock, at \$20.00 per share; 70 shares of Carolina Pyrites Co., at \$1.00 for the lot; 50 shares Vegetable Oil Co., common stock, and 100 shares preferred at \$25.00 for the lot; 10 shares Interstate Chemical Corp., pf., at \$9.00 for the lot, and 20 shares common stock at \$9.00.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed Dec. 20, against the Aberdeen Trading Corp., wholesale druggists, at 64 Grand street, by these creditors: Charles Landau, \$4,674.00; Charles Field, \$2,000.00, and Charles Steinberg, \$50.00.

The board of directors of MacAndrews & Forbes have declared the regular dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, and 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock, both payable Jan. 14 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2%, payable Jan. 14 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The Dermatological Research Laboratories, Inc., has obtained a judgment for \$1,255.78 against the Giles Engineering Co.

The Procter & Gamble Distributing Co., filed a judgment Dec. 20, against Harry L. Dean, for \$105.04.

FAILED TO CORNER QUICKSILVER MARKET

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Providence, R. I., Dec. 28.—The damages of \$1,803.-364.05 awarded to the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Co. of California, by a jury in the Federal district court for Rhode Island which found that the American and British Manufacturing Co., of Providence and Bridgeport had broken a contract for \$2,500,000 worth of mercury, was the result of a suit brought five years ago. The trial of the suit, the ad damnum of which was placed at \$2,500,000, lasted ten days, and according to testimony given by Joseph H. Hoadley of New York, was due to an attempt by the American and British Manufacturing Co., to corner the American quicksilver market. The company contracted for 10,000 flasks of quicksilver at \$250.00 a flask. This was enough, it was said, to have dominated the market at the time. The plaintiff alleged that the American and British company cancelled the contract after a part of it had been fulfilled and that, thereby, great loss was caused, to the California concern.

The Providence-Bridgeport company witnesses, however, testified that the delivery of the quicksilver was so much slower than had been expected that the purpose for which the contract was made could not be realized and that the market dropped. The New Idria company, according to testimony offered, would have lost a great deal more had the quicksilver been shipped back to California, and so it was sold here on a lower market and the actual loss was the amount for which the verdict was returned.

Certain difficulty in collecting the claim is anticipated and more litigation may result, as the suit was brought and won against the American and British Manufacturing Co., while the firm which formerly bore that name later was reorganized and became known as the American and British Manufacturing Corp., which went into a receiver's hands on Feb. 17, 1920. Since that time the receiver, George C. Van Tuyl of New York, has been operating the plants.

The United States Industrial Alcohol Co., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 16 to stock of record Dec. 31.

New Incorporations

Franklin Limestone Products Corp., Dover, Del., capital \$200,000. Incorporated by the Corporation Service Co., Wilmington, Del.

Poly-Chemical Corp., Manhattan, capital \$70,000. L. Rothstein, F. Haber, V. Biancher. Attorney, C. Firestone, 299 Broadway.

Benjamin B. Wright Co., Manhattan, capital \$7,500. Fertilizers. C. Schaefer, C. C. Hendrickson, G. W. Wright. Attorneys, Hooley & Wilson, Rockville Centre, L. I.

Trenton Chemical Co., Trenton, N. J., capital \$2,000. To make ammonia, blueing and other household products. M. L. Ward Suydam, F. Walter Messler. Sarah S. Suydam, Frances P. Messler, 1109 Division st., Trenton.

Cane Sugar Corp., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. G. R. Schoenfeld, D. Segal. Attorney, J. O. Foote, 51 Chambers st.

Elibi Products Co., Manhattan, capital \$20,000. Chemists. Witt. Haack, J. C. Williams. R. S. Kristeller. Attorneys, Watson, Kristeller & Swift, 68 William st.

Graphite Products Corp., Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. Incorporated by Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington, Del.

Gardner-Hart Chemical Corp., Wilmington, Del., capital \$1,000,000. Incorporated by the Delaware Registration Trust Co., 900 Market st., Wilmington.

Capital Increases—Chester Chemical Corp., Manhattan, from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Prospect Dye Works, Brooklyn, from \$12,000 to \$30,000.

W. S. Vick Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn., from \$100,000 to \$250,000; and name changed to Gilbert Chemical Co.

Name Changes—C. Bischoff & Co., Manhattan, to Carbic Color and Chemical Co.

W. S. Vick Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn., to Gilbert Chemical Co.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 1390-1391

IMPORTED HEAVY CHEMICALS STAGNANT

Consumers Turn To Domestic Material Owing To More Prompt Deliveries, Better Quality, and Lower Prices—Contract Business Moving to the Satisfaction of Makers

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Arsenic, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Advanced	
	Potash Prussiate, 1c lb.	
	Declined	
	Soda Prussiate, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	
	No Declines	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial .....lb.	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg. ....ton	17.00	17.00	17.00	20.50
Bleaching Powder Works...100 lbs.	2.25	2.25	2.25	4.00
Copper Sulfate .....100 lbs.	5.55	5.55	5.55	6.00
Potash, Caustic .....lb.	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16
Saltpetre, gran. ....lb.	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$	.11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. ....100 lbs.	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.90
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. ....100 lbs.	3.80	3.80	3.85	3.80
Potassium Bichromate .....lb.	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.22
Average	3.434	3.434	3.439	4.089

The outside market in heavy chemicals has been dead during the week and spot business has been at a standstill. Contract business for 1922 between manufacturers and consumers is moving ahead in a very gratifying fashion and business in that quarter bids fair to surpass that of 1921. Importers are having troubles of their own since foreign exchange advanced recently as consumers are showing a decided preference for domestic goods where prices are anywhere near comparable. The uncertainty of deliveries from abroad, the uncertain quality of goods when delivered, and the comparatively long time which must elapse between ordering and receiving supplies are placing the importers of a great many items in a very unenviable position, by discouraging consumers. At the present time it is impossible to bring in most foreign merchandise except at prices above those asked by dealers here for spot stocks, and further advances are being noted daily. The rate at

which contract business is being done is evidence of the confidence of American consumers in American made goods.

Prices generally have been firmer, if anything, in spite of the absence of prompt business. Import prices are higher all along the line and it is generally impossible to replace stocks from abroad except above the prices now asked in the spot market. Contract prices are holding on active demand. White arsenic is higher on higher prices abroad. Yellow prussiate of soda has been advanced further on speculative interest and yellow prussiate of potash has shown a corresponding advance. Barium chloride is offered by makers on a par with importers' prices. Hydrated potassium carbonate is firmer. Caustic potash stocks cannot be replaced from abroad at spot prices.

Acid, Acetic—Prices are steady in makers' hands on a basis of \$2.50 per hundred for 28% acid in carlots of barrels. Contract business in fair volume was done. Glacial acetic is steady at 10c @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound.

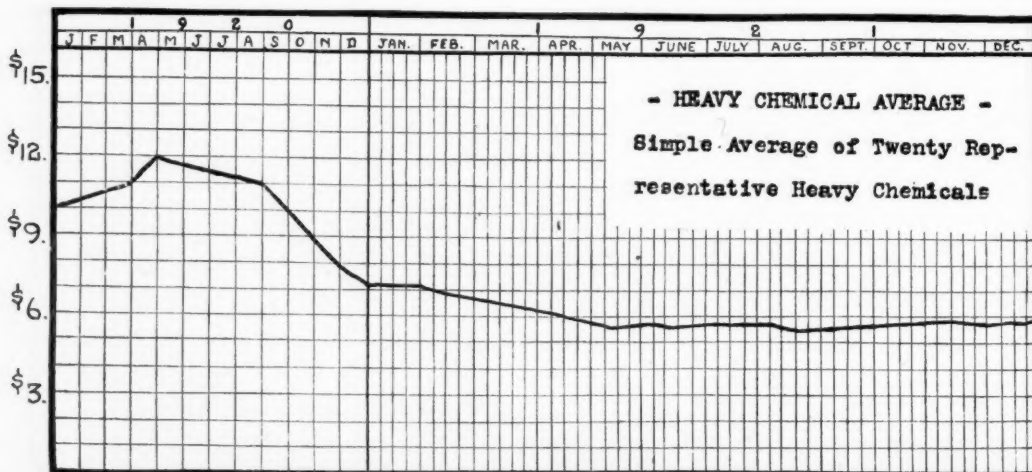
Acid, Mixed—No change has been made in the quoted figures of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c @ 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per unit of nitric and 1c per unit of sulfuric.

Acid, Muriatic—Makers hold prices at former levels based on 20° acid at \$1.50 @ \$1.75 per hundred in carlots and less in carboys. A good volume of contract business is being done.

Acid, Sulfuric—Prices are unchanged on business consisting chiefly of contracts for January forward delivery. Makers quote 60° at \$11.00 @ \$12.00 per ton and 66° at \$17.00 @ \$18.00 per ton, both in tank cars f. o. b. works.

Acid, Tannic—Technical tannic acid is quoted at 40c @ 55c per pound according to grade and quantity.

Alum—Importers of ammonia alum are finding little inducement for bringing further supplies in the low differential between their prices and manufacturers'. Quotations on lump ammonia alum are 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c @ 4c per pound both from importers and makers. Imported potash alum is quoted on a basis of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound while makers are out of the market at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Soda alum



is steady in makers' hands at $3\frac{1}{2}c$ @ $4c$ per pound for ground.

Aluminum Sulfate—Increased demand from the paper trade is evident in the contract market. Prices are steady at \$2.50 @ \$3.00 for iron free and \$1.85 @ \$2.40 per hundred for technical.

Ammonia Water—In spite of the recent reduction in price consumers are showing some reluctance to assume contract obligations on ammonia at present levels. Prices are based on $7\frac{1}{2}c$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound for 26° ammonia in drums and carboys.

Arsenic—Prices are firmer on the spot and some factors look for prices even higher than those quoted of $6c$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound. Shipment prices are very firm and it is doubtful if $6c$ can be done for shipment except for Japanese stuff which cannot be expected to arrive under a minimum of two months.

Barium Chloride—Importers are being pushed out here, too, by low priced offers from makers. One maker is offering first grade barium chloride in bags at \$50.00 per ton and importers are finding difficulty in keeping their price down to this level. Other makers are asking as high as \$75.00 per ton barreled in special cases.

Bleaching Powder—Consumers are not pushing for contracts as they are on other commodities. Prices quoted remain unchanged at \$2.25 per hundred works and \$2.50 per hundred spot and f. a. s. Imported bleach is to be had in the spot market in limited supply at present at \$2.20 per hundred.

Chlorine—Liquid chlorine is quoted by makers at $6c$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound. Contract business is active.

Potash, Caustic—It is impossible for importers to replace stocks at less than $6c$ per pound c. i. f. and spot prices are correspondingly firm. Quotations are $5\frac{1}{2}c$ @ $6c$ per pound according to holder against a makers' price of $8c$ @ $10c$ per pound.

Potassium Carbonate—The market is still a bit shaky. Hydrated 80-85% is firmer at $5\frac{1}{2}c$ @ $6c$. Calcined 80-85% is easy at $4\frac{1}{2}c$ @ $5c$.

Potash, Prussiate—Yellow prussiate of potash has advanced again on the strength of the sodium compound to $24c$ @ $25c$ per pound with many holders at $24\frac{1}{2}c$. Red prussiate is inactive at $26c$ @ $27c$.

Potassium Titanium Oxalate—A makers' price of $50c$ per pound is quoted.

Soda Ash—No change has been noted in the spot market at \$1.85 per hundred and makers reported continued call for contracts at \$1.45 @ \$1.50 per hundred basis 48% f. o. b. works.

Soda, Caustic—Spot business is dead at a nominal price of \$3.80 @ \$3.85. Makers are doing contract business in good volume at \$2.75 @ \$2.80 per hundred basis 60% works.

Sodium Bichromate—A spot price of $8c$ is quoted. Contract business is being done at $7\frac{3}{4}c$.

Sodium Nitrate—Prices are a trifle firmer at $\$2.32\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\$2.40$ per hundred.

Soda Prussiate—Yellow prussiate has advanced steadily on speculative activity. Demand is active and shipment prices from abroad are advancing on advancing foreign exchange. Present spot prices are $16\frac{1}{2}c$ @ $16\frac{3}{4}c$ per pound. Makers are unwilling to enter the market but state that their business is confined to supplying on old contracts, and that they are not offering contracts for 1922 at present.

Albertus Vogt, said to have been the discoverer of phosphate rock, died in Jacksonville, Fla., last week.

TESTS IN MAKING CAUSTIC MAGNESIA

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—The co-operative work of the United States Bureau of Mines, with the Northwest Magnesite Co., on the technology of caustic magnesia, has been completed at the Pacific Experiment Station, Berkeley, Cal. Caustic magnesia is used for the manufacture of Sorel cement, or oxychloride cement, which is extensively employed for interior finishing, such as stucco and flooring. The chief results of this investigation may be summarized as follows:

High-grade caustic magnesia can be made from certain varieties of magnesite hitherto considered unsuitable for the purpose.

Test runs with a modern type of mechanical furnace indicate that such a furnace can be used commercially for calcining magnesite to produce caustic magnesia.

Comprehensive tests have been developed for determining the properties of caustic magnesia as regards oxychloride cement manufacture.

Standard specifications for caustic magnesia have been developed in co-operation with manufacturers, producers, and users of caustic magnesia.

SULFUR PRICES IN SICILY

Catania, Sicily, Dec. 10.—Some quotations for sulfur products are as follows, per hundred kilos: Refined sulfur, lire 7 (Catania, Sicily); lire 80 (Genoa); lire 108 to 110, (Milan); 92,50 to 93,50 (Trieste); sublimed sulfur, lire 85 (Catania, Sicily); lire 98 (Genoa); lire 130 to 133 (Milan); lire 100 to 105 (Trieste); flowers of sulfur, lire 103 to 105 (Genoa).

During the first six months of this year Italy exported 8,198 tons of raw sulfur in blocks, against 34,390 tons in 1920, and 37,145 tons in 1919, during the same period; 18,585 tons of raw ground sulfur, against 31,337 tons in 1920 and 32,271 tons in 1919; 4,005 tons of refined sulfur in blocks, against 15,646 tons in 1920 and 2,927 tons in 1919; 17,926 tons of refined ground sulfur, against 19,332 tons in 1920 and 10,248 tons in 1919; 5,013 tons of flowers of sulfur against 8,746 tons in 1920 and 5,838 tons in 1919.

DISCOVER MORE NITRATE IN CHILE

Writing from Iquique, Chile, under date of Oct. 19, Consul Homer Brett, informs the Department of Commerce, Washington, that the Chilean Government has sent a mining engineer to Iquique to investigate the report of the discovery of a new nitrate zone. A prospector claims that he has found nitrate beds, underlying a district of some 2,000 square kilometers, where no nitrate was known to exist.

This region is in the Province of Tarapaca to the east of the fields now being worked. It is said that the results of some 40 blasts, put in at distances of from 3 to 4 kilometers apart, show that beds of caliche from 2 to 3 feet thick and containing from 20 to 40 per cent of nitrate of soda underlie the region at a depth of 11 feet below the surface.

The National Sulphur Co., 80 Maiden Lane, New York, is taking bids for a plant on Talmadge Road, Akron, O., comprising a number of buildings estimated to cost \$300,000 with machinery. C. S. Clark, 212 Ohio Building, Akron, is engineer in charge.

Canada's imports of fertilizers, during October, practically all from the United States, were valued at \$105,757, as compared with imports during October, 1920, of \$292,815 of which \$168,682 was from the United States and \$124,133 from Britain.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 1376-1377

YEAR END BRINGS BRIGHTER OUTLOOK

Manufacturers Looking to 1922 Confidently—Cod Liver Oil Sharply Higher Both Here and in Norway—Menthol Higher—Two Price Levels on Salicylates—C. P. Glycerin Advanced Again

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Cod Liver Oil, Norwgn., \$2.50 bbl. Sodium Salicylate, 2c lb.
Acid Salicylic, 2c lb. Salol, 5c lb.

Declined

Acid Citric, Imported, ½c lb. Witch Hazel Extract, 5c gal.
Quinine Sulf., Imp., 1c oz.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$.33	\$.33	\$.33	\$.40
Acid Citric, resellers .....	.43½	.44	.45	.45
Caffeine, Alkaloid	4.00	4.00	4.25	6.75
Calomet, American .....	.82	.82	.82	1.10
Camphor, Jap., ref. ....	.90	.90	.87	.95
Iodine, Resublimed	3.80	3.80	3.50	4.00
Menthol	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.00
Morphine Sulfate	4.80	4.80	4.80	5.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.19	.19	.19	.47
Quinine Sulfate, Import .....	.59	.60	.68	.70
Sodium Salicylate .....	.32	.30	.28	.50
Strychnine Sulfate	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.55
Average	1.87	1.87	1.87	2.19

With so little doing on the spot market, interest is naturally centered in business for 1922. Practically everything has been said of the outlook during the past month or so, which can be said. Manufacturers and importers, both, are facing the future with more confidence than has been displayed for many a month back, optimism evidently having become a more or less permanent feature of the current market. To substantiate the steadiness of values, reduced stocks throughout all consuming industries, smaller imports of foreign chemicals, higher exchange rates meaning higher shipment prices from abroad, reduced competition here and the possible resumption of exporting, willingness of buyers to cover after inventory time owing to steadier prices

and advances from the low points in numerous instances,—all are pointed to as the basis for the improved feeling in the trade, and the foundation on which better business can well be laid.

Prices show few changes. As a group, firmness is maintained very well. Demand is naturally confined to small hand-to-mouth lots, but not as dull as it might be at this season. Real buying, however, for anything outside of immediate wants is absent. Higher prices are noted for cod liver oil here and abroad. Spot holders have advanced menthol. Slightly cheaper lots of spot citric acid are noted. Some salicylate manufacturers are standing at formerly noted levels, refusing to follow the recent advance of two makers. Refiners have advanced C. P. glycerin again. The demand for quinine has fallen off somewhat following the cut last week. Witch hazel extract is easier. Tartaric acid is slightly softer. Demand for camphor has eased off.

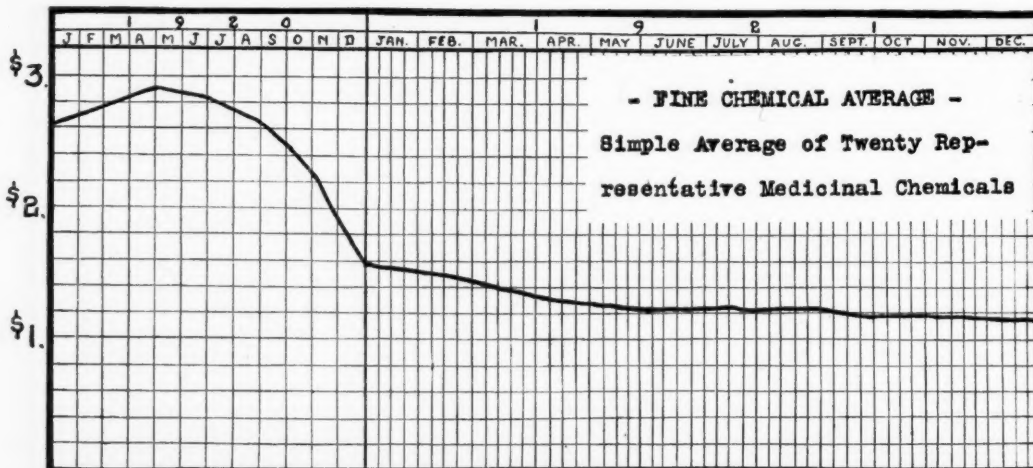
Acid Acetylsalicylic—The price stands firm at the recent advance by makers, 75c a pound for hundred pounds being named without change this week. Seasonal demand, while light at the moment, has been very fair.

Acid Citric—Continues quiet and slightly easier on spot. A steady, but small demand from the jobbing trade is taking up limited quantities. Prices are unchanged at 43½c@44c a pound for imported kegs on spot. American makers adhere to 47c unchanged.

Acid Salicylic—Two levels for the salicylates are in force among the leading makers. The advance of last week was not followed by all, some producers still quoting 24c for acid U. S. P., 30c for sodium salicylate, and 75c for salol. Two makers, however, stand at 26c for acid in 100 pound lots, 32c for sodium salicylate, and 80c for salol. Demand is quiet for all salicylates, but the cost of production is said to warrant the higher prices.

Acid Tartaric—Continues weak and poorly supported by demand here. Spot imported goods, U. S. P., are quoted at 25½c@27c a pound in kegs. American makers name 32c, the level of the recent reduction.

Bromides—Easy with demand routine and confined



to very small lots. Imported potash unchanged at 14c. Soda 16c, and ammonium at the same level. American makers adhere to 19c for potash, 20c for sodium, and 28c for ammonium.

Caffeine—Weak and unchanged. Special inside prices to move goods, particularly on imported supplies of caffeine, well under the market are reported. Openly named at \$3.90, indicated as probable down to \$3.75 spot. Openly quoted at \$4.00 for imported. American makers range from \$4.75 up to \$5.25 a pound.

Camphor—Steady, with demand for small sizes good. Bulk gum moving only very slowly. Refined Japanese slabs in cases on spot unchanged at 90c@91c a pound. Small sizes and tablets at 97c. American refiners quote 92c a pound for bulk gum in barrels and 97c@98c for tablets in cartons.

Cod Liver Oil—Some buying last week has caused spot holders to jack up their prices to an inside of \$20.00 a barrel for 1921 Norwegian oil. The recent sharp gains in Scandinavian exchange and quotations equal to \$21.00 for shipment have been the factors in stiffening spot values. Supplies of oil here are sufficient, but in primary markets, are indicated to be reduced. For some brands on spot \$22.00 a barrel is best.

Cream Tartar—Continues easy and dull. Imported goods moving slowly at 26c a pound for U. S. P. barrels. American makers at 30c unchanged.

Glycerin—The firmer position of glycerin and somewhat broader demand of late, are reflected in another advance in price for C. P. by refiners. The new basis is 16c a pound for C. P. in drums, with cans held at 17½c@18c. Resale lots may be picked up for 15½c. Dynamite also maintains its strong position with prices ranging from 14c to 14½c. Crudes at 10c for soap lye and 11c for saponifications.

Hydroquinone—Firmly held at the recent advance to \$1.35 a pound inside basis 100 pound lots. Demand is light, but much competition has been eliminated here. Pictol and rhodol, chemically identical with metol, were also moved up last week to \$3.50 a pound inside.

Menthol—Higher quotations for shipment are indicated as the reason for an advance in menthol prices by spot holders. Demand has been limited to jobbing lots, but steady. The situation has been well in the hands of a few dealers here. The new price names an inside of \$5.25 a pound for cases and \$5.35@5.40 for less than case lots.

Mercury—The quicksilver situation has quieted down during the week. The spot official quotation holds at \$52.00 a flask, although some \$54.00 figures are heard. The demand is very quiet here. Reactions in lire values during the past week have removed a very little stiffness from the market. Mercurials unchanged.

Potassium Bicarbonate—Weak and subject to keen competition. Imported U. S. P. goods on spot at 7½c, ranging to 9c as to seller.

Quinine—Quinine is quiet at the recent decline to 60c an ounce basis for sulfate in hundreds in American makers' prices. Some small business is reported to have been put through at this level, but quinine demand generally has slumped during the past ten days. Japanese sulfate is quoted on spot at 59c an ounce. The evident intention of the Japanese to undersell both American and Dutch goods on spot is apparent, and is pointed to by some in the trade as the chief reason for the recent cut by Dutch and domestic makers.

Santonin—Prices steady at the recently noted higher levels. Demand confined to very small lots. With Swiss exchange above par in terms of dollars, the chief seller here maintains the price on spot firmly at \$147.00@150.00 a pound basis for crystals.

FINE CHEMICALS SLUGGISH IN LONDON

Importers Overloaded with German Goods—Large Quantities Rushed In to Evade Key Industries Act, And Demand Has Fallen Off—Market Weak and Prices Lower

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Dec. 10. Prices of pharmaceutical chemicals are still very much below what they should be in view of the firming up of quotations from Continental manufacturers. Large quantities were rushed into the country to evade the Key Industries Duty, and the holders of these stocks are not receiving the orders they expected, and not a few are forced to sell out at the best price obtainable. Hence the continual weakness of the market. Acetanilid remains dull with stocks offering at 1s 5d to 1s 6d per lb. Amidopyrine is weaker again and some offers are as low as 18s. Others go up to 22s per lb. Sales are few. Aspirin should be well worth 3s per lb. and that is the average quotation, but isolated small lots may be going cheaper. Atropine sulfate is steady but not active at 18s to 19s per ounce.

Barbitone is in light demand and prices are maintained with difficulty at 12s to 12s 6d per lb. Benzaldehyde (.03) is brighter and some holders are asking 4s per lb. Benzonaphthol is unchanged at 6s 6d per lb. with the market dull. Betanaphthol has eased off and is quoted at 3s per lb. The bromides find few buyers and prices are not by any means steady. Ammonium is about 11d per lb. Potassium, crystals and granular, 8½d to 9d per lb. Sodium is easier at 10d.

Methyl salicylate is quoted at 2s 6d to 2s 9d per lb. Market quiet. Methyl salicylate has steadied up at the lower figure of 19s to 20s per lb. Market remains dull.

Sodium salicylate remains on the quiet side but values seem to be a little firmer and likely to advance; powder, 2s to 2s 1d; crystals 2s 2d; to 2s 3d per lb. Salicylic acid is perhaps a shade easier at 1s 5d to 1s 6d per lb. Santonin is a very steady market with values well maintained at £79 10s to £80 per kilo. Less for quantities. Sodium benzoate is unchanged, but not at all active at 2s per lb.

INSECTICIDES TO BE DISCUSSED

When the first annual meeting of the Crop Protection Institute is held at Rochester, N. Y., on Jan. 12 at the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Dr. R. W. Thatcher, director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, will speak informally on the "Need for Investigations in the Chemistry of Insecticides and Fungicides." From the standpoint of industry G. R. Cushman, of the General Chemical Co., will give a brief talk. Professor P. J. Parrott, of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, will also probably talk on para-dichloro-benzene.

The Crop Protection Institute, which has a membership of about 350 prominent entomologists, plant pathologists, agricultural chemists and manufacturers of insecticides and fungicides and others interested in the protection of all kinds of crops, was organized a year ago, under the auspices of the National Research Council of Washington, D. C.

DELAY IN MORANA SUIT FOR LICENSE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26—The Morana Co., Inc., and the W. T. Rawleigh Co., both having cases before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against the Drug and Chemical Control Section of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, are not expected to press their cases in court until a decision has been handed down by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the case of the Commercial Solvents Co.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 1382-1383

COMPETITION FORCES PRICES DOWN

With Lower Production Costs Manufacturers are willing To Make Concessions—Aniline Salt and Xylidine Lower—Dimethylaniline Active and Fairly Firm—Para-Nitroaniline Steadier

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances
Declined

Aniline Salt, 1c lb.

Xylidine, 2c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P. gal.	\$.27	\$.27	\$.27	\$.35
Naphthalene, flake lb.	.06½	.06½	.06½	.08
Phenol lb.	.11	.11	.10	.11
Xylene, 10 degrees gal.	.35	.35	.35	.45
Toluene, pure gal.	.28	.28	.28	.35
Aniline Oil lb.	.17	.17	.17	.22
Benzaldehyde lb.	.45	.45	.45	.45
Betanaphthol, dist. lb.	.30	.30	.30	.42
Paranitroaniline lb.	.77	.77	.77	1.05
o-Toluidine lb.	.20	.20	.25	.27
Average	0.295	0.295	0.300	0.374

Trading in dyes and intermediates has been of little consequence during the week. Such orders as have come in have been for strictly limited quantities and no desire has been noted among consumers to contract their requirements ahead until a definite decision is reached on the tariff question. The wool trade has been especially slow in buying. Price competition has not been so keen on account of the lack of inquiry. Demand has been confined to a limited number of items with dimethylaniline and aniline salt leading the list. The fur trade has been fairly active. The general trend of prices is still downward as manufacturers reduce costs and compete for orders.

Prices continue more or less soft in the absence of active buying. Reductions are quoted on aniline salt and xylidine, the former having been reduced in competition for business. Dimethylaniline is active and

fairly firm. Aniline oil is showing a less pronounced tendency to softness. Para-nitroaniline is steadier at prevailing levels. Beta-naphthol is subject to less competition for the time being. Benzidine base is less soft. Crudes are holding their very firm position on limited supplies.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Refiners' prices are unchanged in their former firm position at 27c @ 33c per gallon in tank cars and drums for pure grade. Supplies continue to lag behind the demand although the increased activity of the steel industry is leading to a gradual increase in supply.

Naphthalene—Prices quoted by refiners are 6½c @ 7½c per pound for flake for delivery after January 1st. Spot prices from refiners are 7½c @ 8½c per pound but there is little doubt that business offered at the shipment figures would be accepted. There is no interest shown in spot business. Resale lots at 6½c per pound are to be found in the spot market only with difficulty.

Phenol—Prices are firm at 10c per pound in the open market on continued export demand from Japan. Government surplus stocks are held at 12c @ 17c per pound.

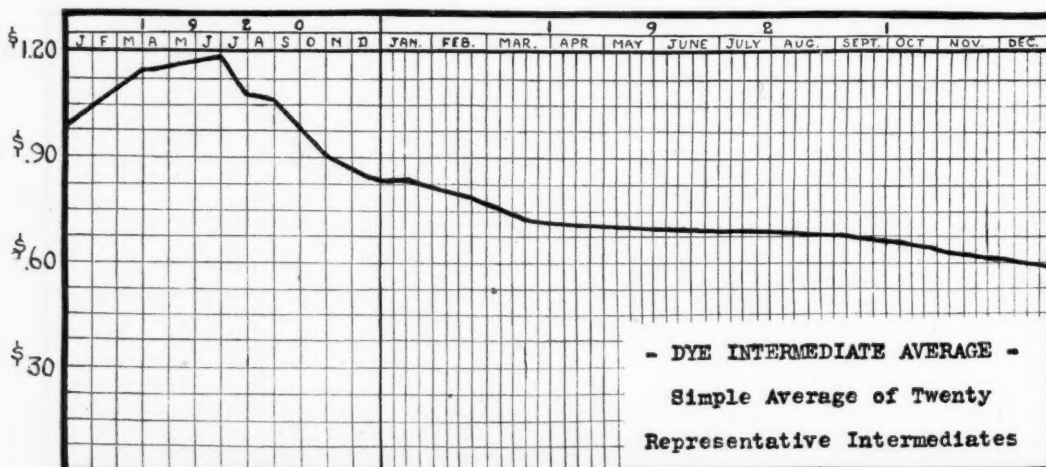
Toluene—Prices are firm in refiners' hands at 28c @ 34c per gallon in tank cars and drums. Demand is slow on account of the slowness of toluene derivatives. Stocks have not been allowed to grow heavy in first hands.

Xylene—No change has been made in refiners' prices. Nitration xylene (2° distillation range) is quoted at 45c @ 51c per gallon in tank cars and drums, 5° range at 40c @ 46c, and 10° at 35c @ 41c on the same basis.

Intermediates

Acid, 1, 2, 4.—Makers hold their quotation at \$1.00 per pound.

Acid, Benzoic—Prices are steady with technical benzoic quoted at 50c @ 60c per pound according to grade and brand.



Acid, Gamma—Quotations remain at \$2.25 @ \$2.50 per pound according to brand and quantity. Little business is being done.

Acid, H—Rumors of price cutting persist and quotations are weak in consequence at \$1.00 @ \$1.10 per pound.

Acid, Picramic—Makers name 65c @ 70c per pound on light supply and negligible demand.

Acid, Salicylic—The trend of salicylic acid has been upward and it is doubtful if technical acid can now be obtained below 20c @ 21c per pound with most makers asking the higher figure on business in the limited parcels offered.

Acid, Sulfanilic—Inquiry is light at 26c @ 27c per pound asked by makers.

Alpha-naphthylamine—Prices are steadier at 30c @ 32c per pound although there is still a tendency to shade for business in quantity.

Aniline Oil—Prices are steadier at 17c @ 18c per pound according to quantity. Makers are showing a tendency to agree at this level although it is possible that bids for quantity would bring out lower prices on competition between makers.

Aniline Salt—Demand for aniline salt from the fur trade has brought competition between makers and prices are lower in spite of the improved movement. Present quotations are 25c @ 27c per pound according to quantity.

Anthraquinone—Makers' prices rule at \$1.50 @ \$1.55 per pound for sublimed. Paste is less certain at 90c @ 95c per pound on a 100% basis.

Benzidine—Makers are showing less inclination to cut below the quoted level of 90c @ 95c per pound named on base. Sulfate is very dull at a quoted price of 75c @ 80c per pound.

Beta-naphthol—Rumors of resale lots at lower prices than those quoted continue current in the market, but makers are inclined to discount them. Makers are in good agreement for the time being at 30c @ 32c per pound according to quantity.

Dimethylaniline—Makers report an active demand for the past month which held up on toward the holidays. Prices are quite firm in consequence at 40c @ 42c per pound. Contract business has not developed but indications point to continued activity.

Dinitrobenzene—Makers quote 21c per pound for ordinary technical and 25c for purified on slow demand.

Para-aminophenol—Resale lots of old stuff of doubtful origin are still ruling the market at prices as low as \$1.00 per pound for base. Makers name \$1.30 @ \$1.40 per pound for base according to quality and \$1.50 @ \$1.60 per pound for hydrochloride.

Para-nitroaniline—Prices are steadier with makers well agreed at 77c @ 80c per pound according to quantity. Price cutting has been discontinued for the time being.

Sodium Picramate—Makers quote 60c & 65c per pound but lower priced material is said to be offered in the market considerably below this level.

Xylidine—Makers have eased off their prices recently and are quoting 40c @ 45c per pound. Demand is very dull.

Vice President Coolidge, presiding in the Senate, announced on Wednesday, Dec. 21, the appointment of Senators Shortridge, of California, and Borah, of Idaho, Republicans, and Reed, of Missouri, Democrat, as the special committee to investigate the activities of the lobby of the dye and chemical industry in behalf of a dye embargo.

TEXTILE ALLIANCE DROPS DYE IMPORTING

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C. Dec. 21—The State Department has notified the Textile Alliance in New York that the arrangements which it has with the Alliance are terminated. The Textile Alliance was entrusted with the importation into the United States of reparation dyes which were imported into this country as a result of the agreement made at Versailles.

The Textile Alliance has been acting as the sole Government agency to receive and distribute dyes, from reparation sources. Until the Emergency Tariff Act has either been repealed or nullified by the passage of permanent tariff legislation, the Treasury Department will grant licenses for the importation of all reparation and other dyes.

WATTLE BARK PRICES IN SOUTH AFRICA

In a report on the wattle bark market of South Africa, the National Bank of South Africa, with head office at Pretoria, says:

"During the past month c.i.f. prices have again receded and a quotation has been received at £10 2s 6d from overseas. Enquiries for the present are small but the consensus of opinion is that there will be more demand next month. Values on this side have had a further drop. A considerable amount of stripping in the country districts is reported and large quantities should be offered in the market in the course of the next few weeks.

"Since our last report a further alteration in freight rates to the United Kingdom has been announced, operative as from the 1st November. Rates will be based purely on ton measurement—the rates for pressed and bagged will be 29s per ton of 40 cubic feet. Basing the measurement of pressed bark at 50 cubic feet, and of bagged at 90 cubic feet to the ton, this will show a considerable advantage in favor of the pressed variety. For the United States "cut" rates prevail, that for pressed being 35s and for bagged 50s (both per long ton weight.) Quotations: Chopped, pressed, £8; ground, pressed, £8 10s; chopped, bagged, £6 10s; ground, bagged, £7 per ton of 2,240 lb. delivered Point.

NATIONAL ANILINE'S NEW COLOR CARD

The new color card showing dyes for cotton, issued by the National Aniline & Chemical Co. marks a new departure in this character of service to customers. For the first time tabulations explaining the fastness properties of each one of the dyes embodied in the card, are shown, explaining fastness as to washing, fastness to light, fastness to acid, fastness to alkali, fastness to hot pressing, hydrosulfite discharge properties, and instead of being simply indexed and indicated by numerals, the information is given in plain language.

General directions for the use of these dyes for cotton are given, based on carefully tried out tests and proved experimentation, and, in addition, there have been grouped under several headings, those dyes which are best adapted to certain purposes. On page 15 of the new card, a list is given, comprising "dyes for best fastness to washing" and in this list will be found some 40 or more dyes that may be depended upon in connection with this test.

In all, 105 dyes are shown, represented by 210 dyeings, two different strengths of each dye being given. The general make-up and typography of the card have been carefully considered, not only for its artistic qualities, but for its convenience as a means of ready reference.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 1385; Naval Stores, Page 1385

COCONUT OILS SLIGHTLY LOWER

Trading in Cottonseed Oil Is Slow—Some Linseed Crushers Quoting Higher—Newfoundland Cod Oil Advances On Reports of Shortages in Primary Markets—Naval Stores Weak.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced			
Cod, 3c gal.	Degras, ½ lb.	Menhaden, Crd., 2c gal.	
Declined			
Coconut (Manila & Ceylon) ¾c	Rapeseed, Ref'd, 3c gal.		
lb.	Rosins, 5c bbl.		
Cottonseed, Crd., ¾c lb.	Tallow Oil, 5c gal.		
	Turpentine, 1½c gal.		

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$.45	\$.42	\$.42	\$.80
Degras, American, bbls.	.04	.03½	.03½	.06
Lard, No. 1.	.67	.67	.67	1.10
Menhaden, crd.* bbls.	.35	.33	.33	.40
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.65
Red Oil, distilled	.07½	.07½	.07½	.09½
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.10½	.10½	.11¼	.19
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.08¾	.09	.09¾	.14
Cottonseed, crude, tanks.	.07	.06¾	.07	.06
Linseed, Carlots, bbls.	.67	.67	.67	.79
Olive, denatured	1.15	1.15	1.15	2.85
Peanut, refined	.11	.11	.11	.14½
Soya Bean, bbls.	.09	.09	.09	.10½
Average	0.391	0.387	0.388	0.644

Trading in oils has shown no improvement in the face of the holiday recesses. Some speculative interest was noted but even this ruled very quiet during the trading of the past week. Consumers have shown about as little interest as possible in taking on stocks in view of the approach of inventory time and reluctance to enter a market as weak as the present one. Sellers are generally weak but find little encouragement for reducing prices at present. The fish oils have shown rather decided strength on scarcity but otherwise there are no outstanding strong points in the fixed oils.

Prices on vegetable oils have continued weak but with few changes. Manila and Ceylon coconut oils are fractionally lower. Refined rapeseed oil is quoted lower. Some crushers of linseed oil are quoting higher but have failed to attract business of importance at any price. Cottonseed oil trading has continued slow with prices weak although crude oil is slightly higher on actual sales than the nominal figure of last week.

Animal oils are attracting little attention. English degreas has been advanced on rising foreign exchange and American has followed. Tallow oil is lower. Lard and neatsfoot oils are inactive.

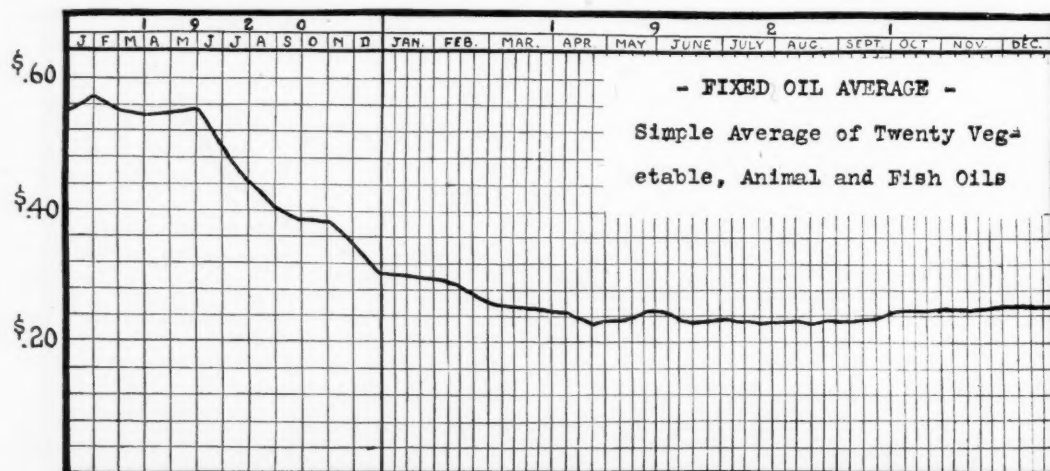
Advances are noted in Newfoundland cod oil following shortage in primary markets. Menhaden oil has been advanced as stocks at works have been passed into consuming channels. Other fish oils are attracting little interest and prices are still weak.

The naval stores markets are weaker. Turpentine is lower on the spot although the decline in primary markets has not been proportional. All grades of rosin have been reduced in the spot market. Pitch and pine tar have held at former levels. Rosin oils are inactive.

Linseed Oil—Crushers are divided on price with some quoting 67c and others 68c per gallon for raw oil in carlots of barrels. In the meantime consumers are purchasing almost nothing and there seems to be very little sympathy with any movement to raise prices at present. Imported oil is quoted at 63c on the spot and 62c to arrive. London linseed oil is quoted fractionally higher at 28s 6d per quintal. Antwerp prices have shown little strength at 140 francs per 100 kilos.

Flaxseed is virtually unchanged on very slow demand. Buenos Aires quotes a trifle higher at \$1.45½ per bushel on very limited trading. Duluth prices are weaker at \$1.92½ for Dec. and \$1.96 for May. Winnipeg seed is little changed at \$1.74¼ for Dec. and \$1.81 for May.

China Wood Oil—Prices continue weak although on the limited trading of the short week no further declines have been recorded. Spot barrels are quoted at



13¼c @ 13¼c per pound with arrival and shipment prices unchanged at 11c @ 11½c per pound for barrels c. i. f. New York.

Coconut Oil—Ceylon oil is showing signs of further weakness with spot barrels down to 8¾c @ 9c per pound and tanks at 8c. Manila oil on the Coast is similarly weak and business has been put through as low as 7½c per pound in sellers' tank cars there. Cochin oil is not as weak as the others and is holding at 10c @ 10¼c per pound in barrels. Edible coconut is weak at 10c @ 10¼c per pound in barrels. Copra is easy at 4½c @ 4¾c per pound c. i. f., New York.

Corn Oil—Prices have tended to steadiness since the declines of a short time ago. Tanks at mills in the Middle West are quoted at 6¾c @ 7c per pound as a basis. Spot refined oil is held at 10c @ 10½c in barrels.

Cottonseed Oil—The sessions of the Exchange during the week have been dull affairs with business entirely of a professional character. Prices on prime summer yellow are practically unchanged at 8c @ 9¼c according to position. Crude oil is a trifle firmer with sales at 7c in buyers' tanks f. o. b., mills in the Southeast. Valley and Texas crudes are attracting little attention.

Palm Oil—Prices are held firm by the exchange situation although demand has hardly warranted it. Lagos is quoted at 7½c @ 7¾c, Niger at 6¼c @ 6½c, and Bonny Old Calabar at 6¾c @ 7c per pound.

Peanut. Oil—Southern crude is inactive and prices are quoted slightly lower at 7¾c @ 8c per pound in buyers' tanks at mills. Oriental crude is attracting almost no attention. Spot crude in barrels is quoted at 9½c per pound. Refined oil in barrels on the spot is held at 11c @ 11½c per pound.

Perilla Oil—Somewhat more attention is being directed to perilla oil at prices recently quoted. Spot barrels are quoted at 10½c @ 10¾c per pound although shipment is to be had at 9½c c. i. f., New York.

Rapeseed Oil—Spot refined rapeseed oil in barrels is offered lower at 78c @ 82c per gallon according to quantity. Blown oil is held at 95c @ \$1.00 per gallon although it would probably be possible to shade these figures for quantity business.

Soya Bean Oil—Business continues at a standstill with Coast prices quoted at 7½c per pound in sellers' tanks.

Animal Oils

Degras—English degreas was advanced during the week on the recent advances in sterling exchange to 4¼c @ 4½c per pound and domestic makers advanced their prices to 4c @ 4¼c on the strength of the English.

Tallow Oil—Acidless tallow oil is quoted lower 75c @ 77c per gallon in carlots and less.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Stocks in Newfoundland are very low and prices here have been advanced accordingly. No offers were heard after the holiday below 45c @ 46c per gallon in barrels and tanks could not be located under 43c per gallon.

Menhaden Oil—Stocks have moved well into consuming hands recently and there is no oil to be had except that from fish now being caught. Prices have been advanced in consequence and no crude oil is to be had below 35c per gallon in barrels f. o. b., works. Tanks are not to be had below 32c per gallon with most offers at 33c.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Prices have been reduced 5c per barrel on spot rosin of all grades. The range now is \$5.30 to \$7.30 per barrel for B to WW grades.

Turpentine—Spot turpentine prices are lower at 81c per gallon, with little or no trading being done at this level. Savannah prices are fractionally lower at 74c per gallon. London prices have declined rather sharply to 66s of 9d per quintal.

VEGETABLE OIL TERMINAL COMPLETED.

The new vegetable oil terminal at San Francisco is now completed and is said to be the most modernly equipped terminal of the kind in the United States. Imports of vegetable oils and copra last year exceeded \$40,000,000 for this port and more than seventy-five per cent of the copra brought into the United States in the same period passed through the port of San Francisco. Local importers of vegetable oils and copra look forward to a steadily increasing demand for this class of raw materials. The spectacular rise of these war-stimulated imports, it is held, in no respect detracts from their essential place in industry in the United States.

Custom-house figures show that the principal vegetable oils imported into San Francisco last year were coconut, China wood, peanut, linseed, soya bean and rapeseed. There were also small lots of perilla oil from Manchuria. The bulk of the copra comes from the Philippine Islands, Java, India, Ceylon and the South Sea Islands. The principal importing firms are the Burns-Philp Co., Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Wolff, Kirchmann & Co., Atkins, Kroll & Co., and Wightman and Crane. The San Francisco companies operating crushing plants are the El Dorado Oil Works, the Pacific Oil and Lead Works and the Vegetable Oil Corporation, each with a monthly capacity of 4,000 tons. The technical use of vegetable oils is largely confined to making of soap, paints and varnishes, ink, linoleum, tanning materials and core oil for castings.

The vegetable oil terminal is on Islais Creek and is owned by the State of California. It is operated for the State Board of Harbor Commissioners and the oil importers by the Associated Terminals Co.

BRITISH VEGETABLE OIL PRICES FIRM

London, Dec. 28—Although business has been slow in vegetable oils prices are fairly well maintained. Turpentine is a shade easier. Acid Oils. The market for these has remained quiet, but prices are steady and unchanged. Coconut, 34s; palm kernel, 33s 6d. Castor oil values are unchanged and the market remains slack. Pharmaceutical, 60s, first pressings, 55s, second pressings, 50s. Coconut Oil—The market is still slack, but prices are so far held. Deodorized, 53s; Ceylon, 45s; Cochin, 55s. Cottonseed oil—Prices are firmer this week. Business has not been at all brisk. Deodorized, 45s; common edible, 42s to 43s; soapmaking, 41s; crude, 37s.

Palm Kernel Oil—A quiet market with values steady. Deodorized, 48s; crude, 41s to 42s. **Palm oil.** The market is steady, but not very active. Lagos, 37s; softs, 34s to 34s 6d; hards, 30s 6d.

Soya bean oil—Crude is very firm at about 38s. Deodorized is steady but dull at 45s.

Linseed oil, naked on spot, is fairly steady, but business has been quiet. Prices are about the same: Spot, 28s 9d to 29s; December, 28s 3d to 28s 6d; January—April, 28s 6d; May—August, 28s 6d; Hull, spot, naked, 28s 6d.

Turpentine—The week has not been a good one for business and prices were down at the close. American on spot, 68s 9d to 69s. January—April, 68s 3d to 68s 6d.

The South Jersey Farmers' Exchange Building, Woodstown, N. J., near Salem, containing many hundred tons of fertilizer and produce, was destroyed by fire, on Dec. 26, with loss of \$75,000.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 1387-1388

LITTLE CHANGE IN BOTANICAL SITUATION

Few Revisions In Prices—Values Well Maintained—
Trade Optimistic In 1922 Predictions—Powdered Rhubarb Higher—Whole Stocks Depleted—Mexican Vanilla Beans Still Climb—Sarsaparilla Scarce

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Vanilla Beans, Mexican, 50c lb. Rhubarb Rt., Powd., 5c lb.	
Aloes, Curacao, 1/5c lb.	Sarsaparilla Rt., Mex., 3c lb.
Declined	
Lycopodium, 5c lb.	Valerian Root, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$.22	\$.22	\$.22	\$.45
Buchu Leaves, Short	1.15	1.15	1.20	2.75
Cantharides, Russian	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.75
Cocculus Indicus .....	.06 1/2	.06 1/2	.07	.22
Ergot, Spanish	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.75
Insect Powder, pure .....	.36	.36	.36	.58
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd.	1.60	1.60	1.60	3.00
Nux Vomica .....	.10	.10	.10	.13
Opium, gum	5.50	5.50	5.50	7.50
Rhubarb Root, H. D. ....	.50	.50	.35	.60
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon	2.90	2.90	2.90	4.25
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat. ....	.09	.09	.09	.10
Average	1.38	1.38	1.38	2.00

Continued meagre demand for botanical drugs has been noted over the holiday. The trade has been marking time generally. Not only have orders been rare since the middle of last week, but crude drug houses have let up somewhat in pushing their goods in the consuming trades. Most salesmen have been in for the holidays, and more attention has been given to sales conventions by various houses planning for selling campaigns over next year, than to the little spot business available. Values are comparatively steady, holders evidently realizing the futility of cutting prices to stimulate business at a time such as this. As far as spot stocks are concerned, a large number of items are in much reduced supply, and replacement costs both here and abroad are higher than spot quotations. With consum-

ers reported holding only small stocks, the outlook for business early in 1922, after the inventory period is over, is very bright.

The revisions in crude drug values during the week have been few. Shading in some quarters is indicated, but not to a degree which might be expected with the present small demand for botanicals. High dried rhubarb is cleaned out here. Supplies of powdered are held at higher prices. Little Mexican sarsaparilla root of good quality is available. Another advance has been made in Mexican vanilla beans. Some holders of Curacao aloes are quoting slightly higher prices. Lycopodium is a trifle lower, but appears steadier at the new price. Spanish saffron continues scarce and firm. Ergot is in small demand and soft. The reduced supplies of No. 1 agar agar hold prices firm.

Crude Drugs

Agar Agar—Spot holdings of No. 1 are in reduced supply on spot and firm at the recent advance to 70c a pound.

Balm Gilead Buds—Quiet and dull at 60c a pound spot. Demand small.

Ergot—The week has seen no change in ergot. Demand continues restricted to routine lots only. Sellers quote \$1.10 a pound in a small way, but indications are that \$1.05 might be done on firm business.

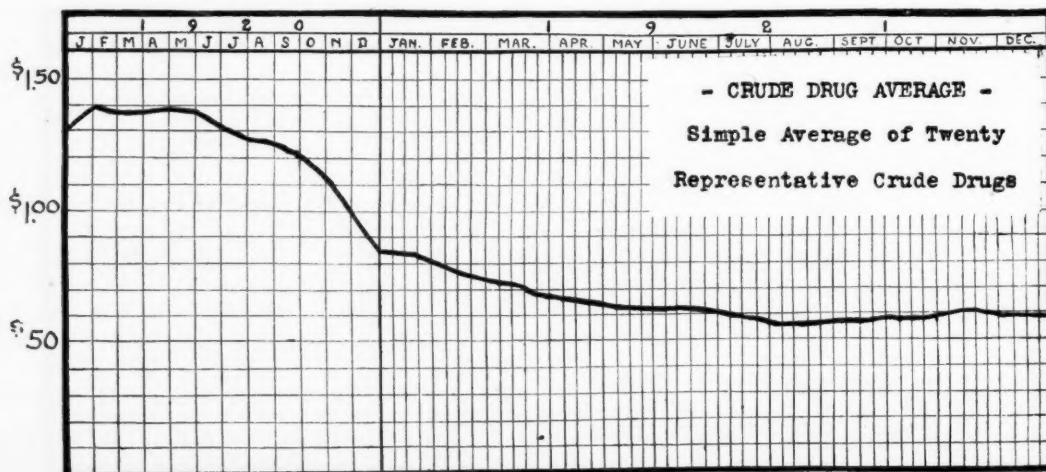
Lycopodium—Although prices are slightly lower this week, they appear to have become steadier at the new level. Spot lots are quoted at \$1.35 @ \$1.40 a pound, with demand quiet.

Manna—Small flake is firmly held here at 50c a pound, cases, on spot.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Quiet and unchanged on spot at 11c a pound for 1921 bark.

Elm—Bark at 32c is the general run of the market for good quality selected bundles. Some lots not on spot, but reported near-by at 30c. Other sellers quote from 33c @ 35c. Grinding bark 14c, ground and powdered 16c.



Sassafras—Ordinary sassafras bark is easier on spot at 10c @ 12c. Selected unchanged at the recent drop to 24c.

Wahoo—Bark of the root easier at 55c spot.

Beans

On the spot, a good grade of prime Mexican vanilla beans cannot be had for less than \$7.00 a pound in import hands. Cuts are also firmer at \$5.50 @ \$6.50. Other grades are firmly held, but unchanged in price at \$2.50 for Bourbon, \$4.50 for South American, and \$1.85 @ \$2.00 for Tahitis.

Berries

Cubebs moving in routine lots at 90c a pound for ordinary and \$1.00 for XX stemless. Fish berries quoted at 6½c unchanged, but easy at this level. Junipers steady at 4c in bags on spot.

Flowers

Chamomile—Hungarian chamomile flowers firm on spot and in fair demand at 21c a pound for cases. Romans in one or two small odd lots last heard of at 75c.

Insect—Pure powder is in very meagre demand. Still held at 36c a pound for spot barrels.

Lin-den—Flowers without leaves easy at 22c a pound spot.

Saffron—Quotations for Spanish from \$15.00 up to \$16.00 a pound as to seller. Generally heard at \$15.50. Very scarce. American saffron in better supply and easier at \$1.15.

Gums

Camphor somewhat more quiet with reduced demand. Curacao aloe firmer and in better demand here at 7c a pound in spot cases. Asafetida somewhat steadier at 30c a pound for spot lump in cases. Powdered 60c. Good quality No. 1 tragacanth ribbons easy at \$2.85.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—Uncertain as to shipment. Dull and weak on spot at \$1.15 a pound for short green in bales. Long noted at \$1.05. Prices out of Cape Town for new crop goods expected shortly.

Henna—Henna leaves are quiet, but steady at 18c a pound for spot bales.

Marjoram—As to quality, French plentiful on spot at 12½c up to 14½c a pound.

Senna—Generally quiet. T. V. jobbing 14c @ 15c, manufacturing grades at 6c @ 9c, powdered at 8c. Alex siftings at 10c, powdered 14c.

Roots

Calamus—Weak on spot at 35c a pound for bleached root. Natural unchanged at 12c.

Dandelion—Slightly steadier here, but quiet and in small demand. Named at 8½c @ 9c a pound as to seller and quantity.

Licorice—Selected bundles at 25c @ 26c spot, baby bundles at 28c @ 30c, the latter ruling in most cases. Bales 6c. Powder 12c.

Rhubarb—Whole rhubarb supplies are still cleaned out on spot except for a few odd lots which are held by millers for powdering. Powdered goods are in small supply and closely held at higher prices, 60c a pound for barrels now being named here.

Sarsaparilla—For a good quality Mexican sarsaparilla root on spot, 45c a pound is quoted as inside.

Valerian—Very soft on spot at 10c a pound. Demand at a standstill. Cost for shipment well above this market.

Seeds and Spices, etc.

Caraway—Dutch seed higher in some quarters at 7c a pound.

Celery—Continues weak at 13c spot.

Poppy—Firmly held on spot at 9½c @ 10c a pound for Dutch.

Quince—Still very scarce and strongly held at \$1.45 @ \$1.50 a pound.

Bayberry Wax—A firm factor at 20c @ 22c a pound on spot.

Japan Wax—Easier here at 18c a pound on spot.

CRUDE DRUG PRICES HIGHER IN ITALY

Turin, Italy, Dec., 10.—The demand for crude drugs is still very fair, and higher prices are obtained in some cases. The following quotations were noted during the last few days per hundred kilos: Bari anise, lire 650 to 670 (Genoa); lire 650 to 675 (Milan); Ceylon cinnamon, first quality, lire 2,000 (Genoa); lire 2,550 (Milan); lire 1,850 to 1,950 (Trieste); chamomile flowers, lire 650 to 800 (Genoa); lire 900 to 1,000 (Milan); lire 800 to 810 (Trieste); linden flowers, lire 550 to 600 (Genoa); lire 600 to 650 (Milan); lire 500 to 800 (Trieste); Zanzibar cloves, lire 2,300 to 2,400 (Milan); manna Geraci, lire 1,400 to 1,600 (Genoa); lire 1,800 to 2,000 (Milan); lire 1,800 to 1,850 (Trieste); nutmeg, lire 2,000 to 2,200 (Genoa); lire 2,200 to 2,400 (Milan); Bari mustard, lire 150 to 200 (Genoa); lire 270 to 280 (Milan); lire 200 to 210 (Trieste); Sicilian mustard, lire 180 to 200 (Genoa); lire 230 to 240 (Milan); Tahiti vanilla, lire 11,000 to 12,000 (Milan); lire 14,000 (Trieste); Spanish saffron, lire 70,000 to 72,000 (Milan).

The importations of cinnamon reached 49 tons during the first six months of 1921 against 146 tons in 1920, and 59 tons in 1919, of which 30½ tons came from British India, 9 tons from Dutch Oriental Indies, 4 tons from the Straits Settlements, and the rest from other countries. The pepper imports reached 601 tons, against 959 tons in 1920, and 841 tons in 1919, British India supplying 358 tons this year. Dutch Oriental Indies 79 tons, Straits Settlements 83 tons, the Antilles 29 tons, Brazil 27 tons, and other countries the rest.

DEMAND FOR DRUGS IN BRAZIL

Every year sees more development in Brazil in the manufacture of remedies and drug store supplies. At present there are, according to Government records, approximately 500 establishments making medicines or pharmaceutical specialties of one sort or another. A few are of sufficient importance to sell their products throughout the country. The remedies consist mostly of blood purifiers, cough medicines, and nerve tonics put up in liquid form. Very few pills or compressed tablets are manufactured. While some of these remedies are made up on the basis of Brazilian herbs, all of the principal drugs have to be imported, and it is here that the opportunity is offered for selling the ingredients entering into these compounds. European drugs have held the preference in past years, but a careful study of the details of the situation would without doubt enable American products to secure a firm hold and to share largely in future business.

CINCHONA AUCTIONS IN 1922

A card announcing the Amsterdam cinchona bark auctions for 1922 has been sent out to the trade by Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. The dates are given as follows: January 18th; February 22; March 29th; April, no sale; May 3rd, June 7th; July 12th; August 23rd; September 27th; October, no sale; November 8th; December 13th.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemical, Pages 1391-1392

HOLIDAY DULLNESS DEPRESSES MARKET

Very Small Demand With a Tendency To Shade Not Pronounced In Spite Of Quiet—Outlook For 1922 Promising—Prices Practically Unchanged During Week—Oil Cloves Softer—Resale Vanillin Easy

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
Oil Wormseed, 25c lb.
Declined

Oil Cloves, 5c lb.

Vanillin, Resale, 3c oz.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.25	\$6.50
Oil Citronella, Ceylon.....	.42	.42	.36	.42
Oil Cloves	2.30	2.35	2.45	2.00
Oil Lemon .....	.67½	.67½	.70	1.00
Oil Peppermint, Natural	1.75	1.75	1.75	5.50
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	7.40	7.40	7.25	10.50
Oil Sassafras, Artif. ....	.51	.51	.53	.70
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.00
Coumarin	3.75	3.75	3.75	5.75
Methyl Salicylate .....	.40	.40	.35	.65
Vanillin .....	.60	.60	.60	.80
Average	2.20	2.20	2.21	3.68

An unusually quiet holiday week with business receiving less attention than it has for some months past, has just been completed. Demand is at a standstill, as might be expected between Christmas and New Year's day. The trade here had expected to do but little business through the holiday period, and has not been disappointed by the absence of orders. Not a great deal more is expected from the early part of January, the belief evidently being current that with inventory handicaps, and other year-end details being cleaned up, the first of February will be near at hand before a real resumption of buying takes place. Prices are steady and show few changes. Lack of demand is in no way weakening the market so that the weakness is apparent on the surface. Hard pressed holders may, in some instances, be making concessions to move goods before the

first of the year, but as a rule, values are being well supported at current levels. The outlook is bright and the trade very optimistic in its view of the future.

The general level of prices in essential oils has shown little or no change during the week past. In some quarters, higher prices are asked for oil wormseed, spot stocks being unusually small. The continued dullness of cloves is reflected in a softer position for the essential oil. Holders of resale lots of vanillin on spot are cutting under manufacturers' quotations further owing to small demand. Sandalwood is firm. Cassia continues strong. Lemon is soft and under pressure here. Eucalyptus shows a weaker tendency. West Indian orange is higher in some quarters on spot. Demand for peppermint continues very slow.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—No change has been noted in anise, spot sellers still quoting 57½c a pound for spot technical in original packages. U. S. P. goods firm but quiet at 65c a pound.

Oil Bergamot—Prices hold without change in a market devoid of demand. Spot holders of standard brands are quoting \$5.00 a pound inside for coppers ranging to \$5.50 as to seller. A good sized order would probably find some seller willing to make concessions here.

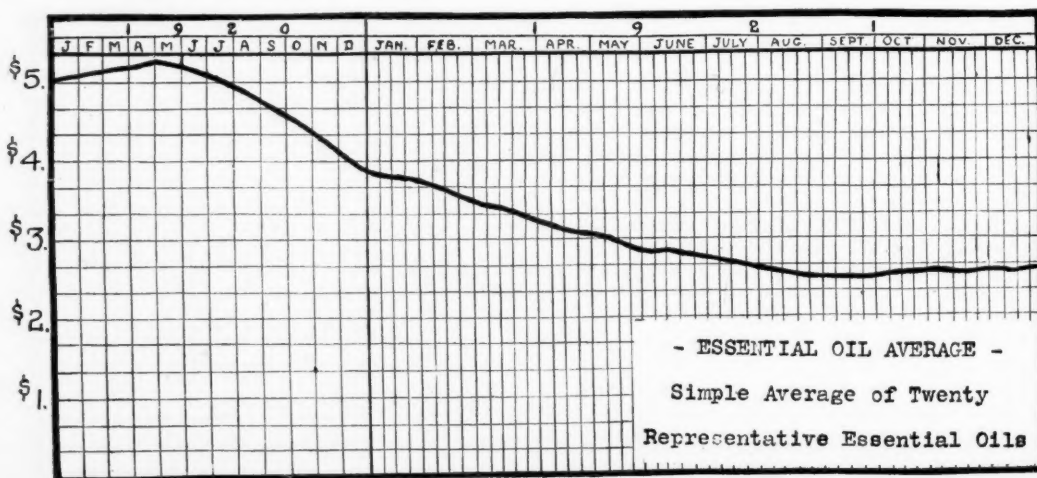
Oil Birch Tar—Steady, but in restricted demand at this time. Crude held at \$1.85 a pound, and rectified at \$2.75.

Oil Camphor—Spot white oil of camphor is named at 21c a pound for cases and drums, but very probably 20c could be done without difficulty on firm business. Demand at a standstill.

Oil Caraway—No change in the position of caraway is noted. Crude at \$1.40 a pound and rectified at \$1.60.

Oil Cassia—This oil maintains its firm position although it is not moving into consuming channels rapidly at present. Technical oil is well held at \$1.25 a pound inside for spot cases. Lead free at \$1.40, and U. S. P., at \$1.65 inside.

Oil Citronella—Very firm here without change at



the recent advance to an inside of 42c a pound for spot Ceylon oil in drums. Supplies here are reduced and unfilled requirements are understood to be heavy. The price has a decided upward tendency, demand after the holiday period undoubtedly being the influence awaited by holders. In cans and bottles at 44c @ 46c. Java oil firm at 75c a pound spot.

Oil Cloves—Demand has fallen off considerably. The price is easier, but unchanged from the formerly noted levels, \$2.40 a pound for oil in cans from distillers, and down to \$2.30 in outside hands. One factor in the trade here intimated that the rise of clove oil was too rapid to be healthy, but this position does not seem to be borne out by the indicated position of spice supplies here and in Zanzibar.

Oil Coriander—Continues weak and reported subject to shading on spot. Named here at \$9.00 a pound with demand quiet.

Oil Eucalyptus—Supplies are not finding outlet into the trade, even in the normal seasonal quantities. Weak at the recently noted lower level. Holders here are asking 45c a pound for spot casa U. S. P. Australian oil.

Oil Geranium—Bourbon oil still stands out as a firm factor in the spot essential oil market, although actual buying has been far from heavy. Supplies here are small, and replacement considerably higher abroad. Inside for spot goods is \$4.75 a pound. African oil as to seller and quality at \$5.00 ranging to \$6.50 a pound.

Oil Juniper Berries—Demand is at a standstill and price shading is reported. However, on openly quoted figures, \$1.70 a pound is still noted for rectified oil here.

Oil Lavender Flowers—Weak and receiving little support from buyers. Prices are being cut steadily in keen competition. Openly named at \$3.10 a pound for U. S. P. oils, but \$3.00 reported done. High ester oil ranging to \$3.50 a pound. Spike continues weak and \$1.00 is reported to have been shaded this week.

Oil Lemon—The position still continues soft under pressure of large holdings. Stocks here are sufficient to take care of the trade for some time without renewal from abroad. Inside at 67½c a pound spot for standard goods in coppers ranging to 80c as to brand. Demand at a standstill.

Oil Limes—No demand. Expressed oil weak and subject to shading on spot. Named at \$2.75 a pound. Distilled oil dull at 55c.

Oil Linaloe—Supply of good quality wood linaloe small on spot. Firm but quiet at \$2.60 a pound.

Oil Orange—West Indian has been advanced in some quarters to \$2.25 a pound. Sales reported during the past week at \$1.90 and \$2.00. Higher replacement in primary markets. Sicilian orange steady, but dull at \$3.00 a pound spot. Demand for both types very small at this time.

Oil Peppermint—Dull on spot. Recent demand direct from distillers in the country reported slightly better. Confectionery trade taking most supplies. Spot natural oil in cases at \$1.75 a pound. U. S. P. goods unchanged at \$2.00.

Oil Sandalwood—Firm, but in smaller demand during the week. Quote at \$7.40 a pound for U. S. P. East Indian oil on spot.

Oil Wormseed—Spot supplies small. Prices steady, but unchanged. Holders asking from \$4.00 up to \$4.75 a pound, the latter ruling for strictly U. S. P. goods. Baltimore continues very bullish.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyl Benzoate—Wide range as to quality and seller. Medicinal grade at 90c up to \$1.50.

Citronellol—As to quality, \$10.00 to \$15.00 a pound represents this market, with little or nothing doing.

Coumarin—Easy and in very small demand at \$3.75 a pound.

Eucalyptol—As to seller at 88c and 90c a pound spot. Easier.

Methyl Salicylate—Makers name 40c a pound firm for cans. Resale lots are still held at 33c up to 35c.

Vanillin—Makers openly name 60c an ounce, but goods are available in outside hands at a lower price, 55c being named.

ITALY'S ESSENTIAL OIL TRADE UPSET

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Milan, Italy, Dec. 10.—Prices are well sustained on essences of citronella, anise, Ceylon cinnamon, Chinese cinnamon, lavender oil and petit grain, but prices of eucalyptus oil, lemongrass and mint oils are weak. The German government having forbidden offers in marks by countries having a stronger valute, Italy could only obtain quotations in lire, and this cut short speculation, owing to the continual lowering of German exchange. These conditions brought an increase in synthetic products that had to be purchased in Germany, and rendering business easier with countries receiving essential oils on account of war reparation.

Changes in prices during November were as follows: Angelica roots remained at lire 1,400 per kilo; angelica seeds lire 1,250; bitter orange rose from lire 118 to 142; sweet orange fell from lire 148 to 140; arnica flowers remained at lire 3,000; absynth rose from 210 to 260; bergamot oil, 30-35%, rose from 219 to 230; Roman chamomiles remained at lire 1,000; cedar fruits rose from lire 70 to 75; Florence iris remained at lire 4,000; laurel at 85; Italian lavender rose from lire 225 to 250; cedar wood remained at lire 45; Calabrian lemon, 4-6% citral, rose from lire 30 to 34; machine pressed lemon remained at lire 29; Reggio mandarine, rose from lire 215 to 250; Florence balm-mint remained at lire 160; Piedmontese peppermint changed from lire 175-220 to 174-210; mirbane fell from lire 13 to 12; synthetic neroli bigarade remained at lire 800; neroli sweet orange at lire 4,000; neroli bitter orange at lire 9,400; Italian rose remained at lire 4,300; Italian rosemary, lire 35; mustard seed, lire 200.

The following prices are noted for deterpenized essential oils: Bitter orange, lire 3,500; sweet orange, lire 3,500; bergamot oil, lire 500; cedar, lire 600; lemongrass, lire 180; lemon, lire 325; mandarine, lire 6,000; peppermint, lire 330.

Essential statistics for the first six months of 1921 are as follows: Of 40,052 kilos of bergamot oil exported, 11,796 kilos went to the United States, 15,385 kilos to France, 4,178 kilos to Germany, 2,006 kilos to England, 125 kilos to Sweden, 485 kilos to Switzerland, and the rest to other countries.

Of 47,889 kilos of orange juice, 27,124 kilos went to the United States, 4,101 kilos went to France, 5,242 to Germany, 7,694 kilos to England, 164 kilos to Switzerland, and the rest to other countries.

Of 324,350 kilos of lemon juice exported, 148,922 kilos went to the United States, 15,390 kilos to France, 115,710 kilos to England, 1,108 kilos to Switzerland, 15,120 kilos to Australia, 2,792 kilos to Argentina, and the rest to other countries.

Of 19,053 kilos of unnamed essential oils, 1,723 kilos went to the United States, 1,733 kilos to France, 5,104 kilos to Germany, 632 kilos to England, 1,516 kilos to Greece, 874 kilos to European Turkey, 262 kilos to Asiatic Turkey, 1,206 kilos to Argentina, 111 kilos to Brazil and the rest to other countries.

The Consuming Industries

GOOD DEMAND FOR PAPER IN BRAZIL

German Manufacturers Make Aggressive Campaign to Capture the Trade—They Grant Long Credits and Allow For Difference in Exchange—Americans Not Well Represented

In normal times, both Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo are very good paper markets, while the southern States, particularly Rio Grande do Sul, also buy in considerable quantities, writes Commercial Attache W. L. Schurz, Rio de Janeiro, to the Department of Commerce, Washington. With the exception of Pernambuco, the consumption of paper in the northern States is small. Most of the paper business is still handled directly through jobbers in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, but there is an increasing tendency for both Rio Grande and Pernambuco to buy directly from abroad. The paper market is at present overstocked, with large quantities held in the customhouses and on lighters, and several importers are in serious straits as a result of over-buying.

The most dangerous competition in the market promises to come from Germany, which held a predominant position before the war and is making strenuous efforts to recover its lead. The German exporters are also extremely liberal in granting credits, and frequently offer to guarantee buyers against loss by exchange. In addition, they are aided by the strength of the German houses engaged in the printing business, particularly those located in Sao Paulo. An instance of their competitive strength is the fact that a German exporter recently secured a 600,000 milreis Government contract in competition with an American firm. They are taking such a keen interest in the market that lately the head of one of the largest German paper houses visited Brazil and covered the market in a most thorough manner.

The Belgians are also offering strong competition in the market, and in some cases are quoting lower prices than the Germans. The Scandinavians hold a very strong place in the newsprint and general printing-paper market and have a good representation in Brazil. There is little to be feared from British competition, as the difference between British and American prices is negligible. The French are strongest in the market for cigarette paper, for which there is a large demand. They also lead in the sale of fancy stationery, and at least a dozen stationery stores have new displays of high grade French stationery in their windows.

American prospects are best in the markets for sulfate bond. We should also maintain a strong position in the market for the higher grade specialties and letter paper, although there is Dutch competition in these lines. One American company is now catering only to the high-grade trade.

There is an increasing demand for coated paper for the publication of periodicals. One of the largest buyers of this class of paper is the Cia. Editora Americana, which publishes the Revista da Semana, and Eu Sei Tudo.

With possibly one exception, the American representation in Brazil is inadequate. Moreover, American jobbers in Brazil are showing an inclination to buy in any market where the best terms can be found, and they cannot be depended upon for the exclusive repre-

sentation of American goods unless they are specifically required to do so by their contracts.

Names of importers of paper and paper goods and importers of stationery and stationers' supplies in Brazil can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district and co-operative offices by referring to file No. LA—12038 and LA—12039, respectively.

New Consuming Companies

Adamant Rubber Products Co., Manhattan, capital \$500,000. B. Weiner, M. Levy, M. Stabins. Attorney, M. R. Schaffer, 1463 Broadway.

Trenton Hosiery Mills, Trenton, N. J., capital \$100,000. Jeremiah P. Quinlan, Glenridge, N. J.; John D. Park, Gloucester City, N. J.; Arthur R. Mandeville, Trenton.

Sonora Distributing Co., Dover, Del., capital \$625,000. To manufacture phonographs. Incorporated by U. S. Corporation Co., New York.

Independent Felting Co., 3214 Fillmore st., Chicago, capital \$20,000. To manufacture felt cloth. Agnes V. Lee, Ruth E. Auld, Julian C. Ryer. Agent, Julian C. Ryer, 69 W. Washington st.

Krentzman Knitting Mills, Manhattan, capital \$50,000. To make women's sweaters. M. Horowitz, R. W. Kerbs. Attorney, E. J. Harlan, Times Building.

Aristo Products Corp., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. To make shoe polishes. P. Berman, I. L. Hopkins, M. A. Karp. Attorneys, Goldstein & Phillips, 217 Broadway.

L. & S. Drug Co., Brooklyn, capital \$10,000. J. G. McNamara, M. Cohen. Attorney, H. A. Herold, 305 Broadway.

Hyman Platinumsmiths, Manhattan, capital \$50,000. J. Hyman, A. E. Levy, S. Michelman. Attorneys, Cohen & Cohen, 17 East 42nd st.

Globe Drug Corp., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. M. Gordon, H. Kroll, F. Raab. Attorneys, Joseph, Demov & Feinstein, 277 Broadway.

J. H. Erstein & Bro., Manhattan, capital \$150,000. Textiles. J. H. Erstein, R. Altoonian. Attorney, S. Hersherstein, 233 Broadway.

Usonia Toilet Laboratories, Brooklyn, capital \$25,000. H. Brooks, C. F. Young, S. Milau. Attorney, J. A. Bolles, 154 Nassau st.

Washington Pickle Works, Brooklyn, capital \$10,000. M. and B. Demian, J. Bluetreich. Attorney, S. Fish, 32 Court st., Brooklyn.

Bottlers Syrup Co., Dover, Del., capital \$200,000. Soft drinks. L. C. Bright, E. E. Clement, Paul P. Foelt, Reading, Pa. Incorporated by Colonial Charter Co.

International Motion Picture Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. E. Gross, Edward Coughlin, Harry Rinker, Washington. Incorporated by Colonial Charter Co.

Allrite Knitting Mills Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Incorporated by Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington, Del.

John Graubard Drug Corp., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. J. and M. Graubard, I. Kiesler. Attorney, C. Firestone, 299 Broadway.

Fullerton Phonograph Products, Manhattan, capital \$500,000. F. Antosanti, W. A. Galvin, C. O. Lennen. Attorney, G. B. Hayes, 42 Broadway.

Art Craft Silk Hosiery Mills, Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Incorporated by Corporation Guarantee and Trust Co. of Philadelphia. The Market Pharmacy, 328 Market st., Paterson, N. J., capital \$50,000.

Cramerton Drug Co., Cramerton, N. C., capital \$50,000. Zeeta Co., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. Drugs. S. Alpert, M. Wood. Attorney, E. L. Jacobs, 35 Nassau st.

Maison Gerry, Manhattan, capital \$10,000. Drugs and chemicals. F. Spungin, L. K. Tully, S. Michelman. Attorney, M. Eisner, 17 E. 42nd st.

Nucan Soap Co., Dover, Del., capital \$6,000,000. Michael Pollak, Rahway, N. J.; Frank J. Lawson, Woodbridge, N. J.; C. R. McPherson, New York. Incorporated by Registrar and Transfer Co.

Utice Pottery Co., Trenton, N. J., capital \$125,000. William C. Ammison, Sr., John Morgan, William C. Ammison, Jr., Joseph G. Danclebeck, Trenton.

Garcia Sugars Corp., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Incorporated by Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington, Del.

Harry Delf Productions, Manhattan, capital \$50,000. Motion pictures. J. A. Physioc, H. Delf, B. A. Leerburger. Attorneys, Howse, Grossman & Vorhaus, Broadway and 42nd st.

Klean-O Products Corp., 1307 N. Clark st., Chicago, capital \$5,000. Manufacture cleaning preparations. N. M. Strehel, H. W. Bjernson, Marshall Hammergren, Sexton Bruce. Agent, E. E. Lancaster, 29 S. LaSalle st.

Clancy's Drug Store, Inc., 641 First st., LaSalle, Ill., capital \$12,000. James A. Arkins, Martha Clancy, William J. Clancy, 1035 Marquette st., LaSalle.

MATERIALS USED IN MAKING PAPER

The materials used in making each 100 pounds of paper are listed in "The Mill," published by the Eastern Mfg. Co., as follows:

Wood	13.4 cu. ft.
Sulfur	12.7 lb.
Limestone	17.5 lb.
Kerosene	5.7 oz.
Bleach Powder	14.3 lb.
Rosin	3 lb.
Soda .....	.515 lb.
Alum	4.2 lb.
Color	1.8 oz.
Coal	320 lb.
Iron sulfate .....	.79 oz.
Copper sulfate .....	.19 oz.
Lime	3.17 oz.
Belt	2 sq. in.
Felts	32 sq. in.
Wire	67 cu. cm.
Lubricating oil	220 cu. cm.
Water, chemically purified and filtered	7,500 gals.

ONE WAY TO DEVELOP A MARKET

Large businesses, whole industries in fact, have been built up without a line of advertising anywhere but in business papers, writes W. L. Rickard, president of a leading advertising agency, in an article in "Advertising and Selling." Almost every manufacturer of outstanding importance today grew from small beginnings. A great majority of these first learned of the business building power of publicity through advertising in the papers of their respective trades and industries. To this day they continue to maintain this class of advertising under any and all business conditions.

Selective in the character of its circulation, the business paper enables the advertiser to choose readers of any given class or occupation; makes it possible for him to talk to his "market" in its own language and upon the points in which it is interested.

RIBBON PRICES ADVANCING

Production of ribbons by Paterson, N. J., mills has fallen off. On Nov. 12, 732 looms were operating 44 hours then as compared with 580 now; 253 looms are operating 24 hours now as compared with 178 a month ago. The percentage of loom operation has dropped from 36.9 per cent to 30 per cent since Nov. 12.

Prices are being advanced in proportion to the raises in raw silk and manufacturers and jobbers alike are studying that market closely.

Manufacturers assert that the high prices of raw silk are not at all justified and that these prices mean curtailed business if the quotations hold. Jobbers find the big buyers are coming into the market and indicating that their spring demands will be of good proportion.

Two plants in Sao Paulo and one in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, are devoted to the production of dyes for the local textile industry. They claim to make a full line of colors. The dye with which they have been successful is sulfur black. In other lines, having smaller sale or more costly production, the conditions are not so favorable. The ingredients of these products are all imported. Vegetable dyes have been made in a great variety of shades, but never on a commercial scale.

The Fort Howard Paper Co., Green Bay, Wis., is erecting a 3-story mill, 100x120 feet, estimated to cost \$85,000.

Construction work on the plant of the Advance Bag and Paper Co., Howland, Me., is giving employment to 200 men.

Trade Tips for Sellers

The Elastoid Fibre Co., Norman st., Waltham, Mass., is building a one-story plant, 72x180 ft., including power house.

The Stanwood Rubber Co., Elizabeth, N. J., will resume operations at its plant on Jan. 15, following a shut-down of a number of months.

The Walker Knitting Mill, Inc., has begun operations at East Rutherford, N. J., to produce women's sweaters, shawls, infants' wear, and silk sweaters. H. Grantoff is president.

The Kelly-Springfield Tire Co., Cumberland, Md., will plate its local plant on a full-time basis, replacing a 4-day schedule. Employment is now being given to 1,000 workers.

The Mount Jewett Window Glass Co., Kane, Pa., controlled by the Interstate Window Glass Co., has been placed in operation, following a shut-down for almost a year. Employment will be given to 350 persons.

The Ajax Rubber Co., Inc., has sold to W. A. Harri-man & Co. \$3,000,000 first mortgage 8 per cent 15-year bonds, which it is stated will be offered for subscription at 99½. It is further stated that the bankers have underwritten a new issue of 200,000 shares of additional stock of the same corporation which will be offered to stockholders for subscription at \$12.50 a share.

Only three of the 105 window glass manufacturers indicted November 28 for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law responded when the case was called for pleading in the Federal court. Pleas of not guilty were entered for Joseph M. Neenan, president of the National Glass Workers, and for the Wichita Falls Window Glass Company and Frank Kell, its vice-president. By agreement of counsel the other defendants entered their pleas Thursday, Dec. 22.

The Hood Rubber Co.'s 7 per cent 15-year notes to the amount of \$6,000,000 have been sold by Brown Bros. & Co. and Hayden, Stone & Co. The notes were offered at 97½ and interest to yield over 7.25 per cent. These notes constitute the sole funded debt of the company whose net quick assets are estimated at \$11,300,000 after giving effect to the proceeds of the notes and of an issue of 10,000 shares of common stock which is being made at this time.

The Apple Gum Co., recently incorporated includes among its directors George W. Loft of the Loft candy stores, Vernon C. Brown, vice-president of the Sperry Hutchinson Company; Isaac H. Blanchard, Chairman of the board, Blanchard Press; Cornelius C. Billings, Commissioner of Patents under Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and Major Joseph C. Kitchell, ex-President of the Ethridge Company and formerly of the General Staff. Major Kitchell is President of the corporation.

Japanese raw silk prices advanced 20c. per pound on Dec. 21, according to cable messages received from Yokohama. The market there has become strong, an upward tendency in prices of all cracks manifesting itself. "Best grades are very scarce and there is a good demand for all cracks at the advanced prices," the message said. According to a prominent importer, an advance of 50c per pound in the better grades will be announced soon. The importer said there was a tendency on the part of most speculators in Japan to boost prices to the limit.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyes/stuffs, etc. Page 1394

PRUSSATE OF POTASH HIGHER IN LONDON

Lower Prices Announced For Shellac, Vanillin, and Rectified Spirits—Market Easier for Acetanilid, Oxalic Acid, and Phenacetin—Menthol, Agar Agar, and Oil Citronella Firmer

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Dec. 28.—The markets for fine chemicals and crude drugs are dull and sluggish. Orders have slackened up almost to the vanishing point.

Prussiate of potash is higher.

Menthol, agar agar, and oil citronella are firmer.

The market is easier for acetanilid, oxalic acid, and phenacetin.

Lower prices are announced for shellac, vanillin, and rectified spirits.

London, Dec. 17. (By Mail).—The improved aspect of both Irish and foreign affairs has induced a more cheerful tone among business men, and the opening of the New Year is now looked forward to with much confidence.

The Hudson's Bay Co. officials announce that at the sale on Jan. 14, they will offer about 2,649 pounds of castoreum now at their warehouse here.

Citronella Oil is in good demand, and is dearer, Ceylon being quoted at 1s 6d per lb., and both Java and Burmese at 3s per lb.

Cubebs are easier, being offered at £18 per cwt. for good oily black.

Dill Seed is higher, the price for good East Indian being now 28s per cwt.

Emetine salts are easier, makers now offering Alkaloid at 3s 9d, hydrobromide at 2s 3d, and hydrochloride at 2s 4d per gramme.

Ergot is cheaper, good sound Russian now landing being offered at 4s 9d per lb., and Spanish or Portuguese at 4s 6d per lb. on spot.

Jalap is lower, 12 per cent Vera Cruz being quoted at 1s 6d per lb., and 7 to 8 per cent at 1s 1d per lb.

Linseed oil has been a firmer market this week, and closes at 29s per cwt. naked, in London.

Menthol is now declared free of import duty, but there has been an unexpected rise in price, Kobayashi and/or Suzuki being now 21s 6d per lb. on spot.

Morphine salts have been reduced by the makers who now quote as follows: Alkaloid crystals 11s 10d per oz.; powder 11s 7d; acetate 9s 3d; bromide 11s 7d; hydrochloride crystals 9s 6d; powder 9s 3d; lactate, meconate, nitrate, tannate, tartrate and phosphate 11s 7d; sulfate crystals, 9s 6d; powder 9s 3d; diacetyl 15s 6d; diacetyl hydrochlor 14s 6d; ethyl hydrochlor 16s 6d per oz.

Paraldehyde is easier, at from 1s 9d to 2s per lb.

Phenacetin is rather firmer, at 6s per lb.

Senega is in good demand, and is firmer at 4s 3d to 4s 4d per lb. on the spot.

Sulfonal is somewhat easier, at 17s to 18s per lb.

Turpentine has been firmer, but closed weak, at 68s 9d per cwt. for American on spot.

Reappraisements are announced fixing the customs values for tariff purposes on medicinal preparations from Mario Ventudoli Matter, Bologna, Italy; and magnesium flour silicate from the Deutsche Formiat G. m. b. H., Hamburg.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling).....	\$4.866	\$4.180
France (franc) .....	.193	.079
Italy (lira) .....	.193	.044
Germany (mark) per hundred.....	23.80	.532
Czechoslovakia (crown) per hundred.....	20.30	1.390
Poland (mark) per hundred.....	23.80	.035
Austria (crown) per hundred.....	20.30	.042
Japan (yen) .....	.499	.479
Spain (peseta) .....	.193	.149
Holland (guilder) .....	.402	.365
Belgium (franc) .....	.198	.076
Norway (crown) .....	.268	.155
Switzerland (franc) .....	.193	.195
Sweden (crown) .....	.268	.249
Denmark (crown) .....	.424	.334
Argentina (peso) .....	.279	.129
Brazil (milreis) .....	.789	.546
China (Silver dollars—Hongkong).....	1.082	.763
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.156	.805
(Tael—Peking, silver)	51.50	.100
Russia—(100 rubles)		

NEW ITALIAN ACETIC ACID DEARER

Rome, Dec. 10.—Modifications have been announced by the Italian government, by which pure acetic acid manufactured for pharmaceutical purposes will be taxed lire 200 per annum, whereas that destined for industrial purposes, and especially edible purposes, will pay no tax whatever. All manufacturers of acetic acid are compelled to inform the Ufficio Tecnico di Finanza twenty days before undertaking any manufacturing operations.

The imports of glacial acetic acid reached 90½ tons in the first six months of 1921, against 229 tons in 1920, and 84½ tons in 1919. The United States delivered during this period 33½ tons, England 13½ tons, and other countries 43½ tons. The exports were only 14 tons.

MORE ITALIAN CHLORATE OF POTASH

Milan, Italy, Dec. 10.—The Italian production of chlorate of potash has greatly increased of late, and it has been possible, not only to substitute the foreign product on the home market, but to increase the exports as shown by the statistics given below for the first half of this and preceding years. The imports of chlorate of potash hardly reached one half ton, against 24 tons during 1920, and 102 tons in 1919; whereas the exports reached 1,058 tons, against 35 tons in 1920, and 277 tons in 1919. The exports in 1920 were principally destined to England (1,052 tons).

PRICES OF SICILIAN ESSENCES

Catania, Sicily, Dec. 10.—The prices per Sicilian pound of the different essences are as follows: lemon juice, lire 9.50; mandarin, lire 75.

Trieste, Italy, Dec. 10.—The following quotations are noted for essential oils per hundred kilos: Essence of rosemary, lire 3,000; armeline oil, lire 1,200; laurel oil, lire 1,400. Quotations for juniper, arnica, chamomiles, anise, bitter almonds, sage, and other essential oils are lower, although there is some demand.

The Castner-Kellner Alkali Co., Ltd., paid a dividend of 5 per cent on Dec. 8, making, with the interim dividend already paid, 13 per cent for the year ended Sep. 30 last. For the previous year a dividend of 22 per cent was paid.

HOLDS SANTONIN IS NOT A CHEMICAL

British Referee In Protest Case, Brought By Russian Trading Co., against Classification Under Safeguarding of Industries Act, Hears Testimony of Chemists—Board of Trade Witnesses Claim Santonin Is a Chemical, and Protesting Company Offers Evidence That it Is A Drug

(Special Correspondence to Drug & Chemical Markets)

London, Dec. 10.—The protest of the Russian Trading Co., against the classification of santonin as a fine chemical was heard by the Referee, Cyril Atkinson, K. C., on Nov. 26. The Chemical Merchants Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce, and the British Board of Trade were represented. The claim is made that santonin is a drug and not a chemical and therefore does not come within the Safeguarding of Industries Act. Testimony was presented to the effect that santonin is extracted from flower heads which are grown in Southern Russia and Turkestan almost exclusively. The supply of santonin is controlled by a Russian company, and it has never been made anywhere else, it was said.

J. E. Parry, analytical consulting chemist, said the process of extraction was to mix the seed with milk of lime, get rid of the vegetable matter, which was about 98 per cent, by means of filtration, leaving the resinous matter in solution from which it was extracted by treatment with hydrochloric acid. It was a simple extraction process which could be left in the hands of a skilled workman. Santonin could not be made synthetically because its constitution was not yet known. It was true that a formula had been given to it, but the atoms might be combined in a hundred different ways, and at present there was no possible method of synthesis. Obviously if it could be synthesised it would immediately fall into group 1 of the part of the schedule relating to chemicals. In the commercial sense, by the word "chemical" was meant a body which had either been brought into existence by chemical action or was caused as a chemical reagent. Santonin was neither. His own view of a chemical was that of something which was artificially produced, in the sense that chemical processes were necessary to its production.

The first witness for the Board of Trade was Dr. J. J. Fox, superintending chemist of the Government Laboratory, who said he would certainly regard santonin as a fine chemical. The chemistry of it was perfectly well-known, as also was its constitution. There was quite a reasonable hope of making it synthetically from coal tar or similar products. It was quite incorrect to say that a drug could not be also a chemical, as there were dozens of drugs which were also chemicals. Quinine sulfate was a fine chemical, but it was unquestionably a drug. Further, in speaking of santonin as an extract, he wished to draw a strong distinction between an extract and a thing that was extracted, and in that sense santonin was not an extract. As to a definition of a chemical, he would say that it was a material obtained from elements, or in combination with other elements, which is capable of entering into reaction with other bodies. He did not agree that santonin was obtained in the form in which it existed in the worm-seed, as it was converted in the process of extraction. He would not call the process a simple one.

F. H. Carr agreed with the description of the process of extraction of santonin that had already been given, and said he would define as a fine chemical anything which did not come within the definition of a heavy chemical.

J. F. Ronca, Principal Staff Officer to the Department of Industries and Manufacturers of the Board of

Trade, said it was decided in drawing up the list that a chemical should be regarded as a prepared substance, and that, generally speaking, it was a single identity so far as substance was concerned. They had no rigid definition, and therefore the qualifying words in the schedule were used. The Board realized that the term "fine chemical" was not a scientific term. It was generally used to cover all chemicals which were not heavy chemicals; but the Board had regard to the processes involved in its production.

The referee ruled that santonin had been wrongly included in the list prepared by the British Board of Trade under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, "because it is not a chemical in the sense used in the schedule of the act, as it is not brought into existence by a process of manufacture, nor is it used for the purpose of chemical reaction."

ITALIAN MARKET FOR CAUSTIC SODA

A leading firm of chemical importers at Milan, Italy, has requested the trade commissioner who is located at Milan, to let them know where they can obtain supplies of caustic soda and carbonate of soda. The two countries generally furnishing the largest quantities of these products to Italy in the past have been Great Britain and France. Now, however, owing to an agreement between two of the best-known manufacturing houses in Paris and Liverpool by which the English house undertakes not to export its products to Italy for two years, it would seem that other producers would have a favorable opportunity for the introduction of their product.

What is principally required by the trade is caustic soda (66-67, 70-72 and 76-77), the second formula being the one most frequently asked for. If prices and quality were in competition this one firm alone would be prepared to take at least from 4,000 to 6,000 tons of caustic soda per year. During 1920 the total importation of caustic soda into Italy amounted to 23,459 tons, of which France supplied 8,611 tons, Great Britain 7,006 tons, and the United States 7,381 tons. It may be pointed out that the Italian duty on liquid caustic soda is 2 gold lire per quintal, and on solid caustic soda 4½ gold lire per quintal.

GERMAN POTASH OUTPUT BY DISTRICTS

In the several districts in Germany yielding potash the production during the first six months of 1921 was as follows, according to Assistant Trade Commissioner William T. Daugherty, Berlin:

Potash production during the first six months of 1921.

Districts.	Potash	Pure
	Salt.	potash.
	Met Tons	Net Tons
Hanover	1,401,452	159,160
Stassfurt	1,024,836	101,909
Halle-Mansfeld	594,312	58,259
Sued-Harz	806,245	105,802
Werra	627,416	72,243
Total	4,454,261	497,373

MALLINCKRODT BUYS MONTREAL PROPERTY

The Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Ltd., of Montreal, Canada, has purchased the property at 468 to 482 St. Paul St., west, in Montreal, to allow for growth of the business and provide accommodations for its large staff of employees. The property is located in the heart of the wholesale and manufacturing district. A modern five-story and basement building on the site extends the full width of the lot and has 40,000 square feet of floor space. The building is well suited to the company's needs, the announcement says.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when second-hands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e. g., .16-.19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—833 Imperial Gallons
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Liter—264 American Gallons
1 American Gallon (H₂O) weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 Kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals	
Acetyl-salicylic.....lb.	— .75
Benzoic, U.S.P.....lb.	.60 — .75
Boric cryst., bbls.....lb.	.124 — .14
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	.124 — .14
Butyric Tech., 98 p.c.....lb.	— .90
Camphoric.....lb.	4.27 — 4.50
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.....lb.	.12 — .15
1-lb. bottle.....lb.	— .27
5-lb. bottle.....lb.	— .23
50 to 110-lb. tins.....lb.	— .19
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.....lb.	— .26
Crude, 25 p.c.....gal.	.30 — .35
Chromic, 98 p.c.....lb.	— .45
Chrysophanic.....lb.	1.70 — 1.90
Cinnamic, See Aromatic Chemicals	
Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb.	— .47
Powdered.....lb.	— .48
Imported, kegs.....lb.	.43 1/2 — .44
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-Tar Crudes	
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.....lb.	.15 — .16
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	.80 — .90
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.....lb.	1.65 — 1.75
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c., pure.....lb.	— .40
Hydrochloric, C.P., carboys.....lb.	.07 — .08
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.150.....oz.	— .20
Hydroiodic, see Heavy Chemicals	
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.....lb.	1.65 — 1.70
U.S.P., 10 p.c.....lb.	— .37
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	.55 — .60
U.S.P., IX.....lb.	.65 — .70
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	— 3.00
Muriatic, See Heavy Chemicals	
Nitric, C.P.....lb.	.09 — .10
Nitro Muriatic.....lb.	.20 — .23
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.14 1/2 — .15
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates	
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c., syr. U.S.P.B.	.10 — .20
50 p.c., tech.....lb.	.11 — .12
Pyrogallic, resublimated.....lb.	— 1.75
Crystals, bottles.....lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Salicylic, U.S.P.....lb.	.24 — .26
Second Hands.....lb.	.23 — .24
Sulfuric, C.P.....lb.	.07 — .08
Sulfurous (6-7 p.c.).....lb.	.05 — .06
Tannic, U.S.P.....lb.	.60 — .75
Tartaric, Crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	— .32
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	— .32
Imported U.S.P., Cryst.....lb.	.25 1/2 — .27
Powdered.....lb.	.25 1/2 — .27

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk.....lb.	.29 — .33
Acetone, C. P.....lb.	.12 1/2 — .13 1/2
Acetphenetidin.....lb.	— 1.65
Aconitine, Alkaloid, cryst.....lb.	— 23.00
Amorphous.....lb.	— 16.00
Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin	
Albumen, Egg, edible.....lb.	— .75
Alcohol, 190 proof, U.S.P., gal.	— 4.80
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.	— 4.85
Second Hands, U.S.P., gal.	— 4.75
For Export, U.S.P., gal.	.45 — .47
Wood ref., 95 p.c.....gal.	.60 — .65
97 p.c.....gal.	.65 — .70
Pure.....gal.	.75 — .85
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c., gal.	.60 — .62
Denatured Complete.....gal.	.45 — .48
Butyl.....lb.	.23 1/4 — .28 1/4
Iso-propyl, bbls.....lb.	— 2.50
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.....lb.	.85 — .90
Amidopyrine.....lb.	4.50 — 4.75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....lb.	.37 — .40
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.85 — .90
Bichromate, C. P.....lb.	.65 — .70
Bromide, gran., bulk.....lb.	— .28
Imported.....lb.	.16 — .18
Carb. Dom., U.S.P., kegs.....lb.	.13 — .14
Chloride, U.S.P.....lb.	.18 — .20
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.35 — 1.40
Ichthyolate (as to brand).....lb.	1.00 — 3.00
Iodide.....lb.	— 4.60
Nitrate, C. P.....lb.	— .40
Oxalate, Pure.....lb.	.45 — .55
Phosphate (Dibasic).....lb.	.40 — .42
Monobasic.....lb.	.18 — .20
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	.55 — .60
Water, (See Heavy Chemicals)	
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	1.95 — 2.40
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony).....lb.	— .12
Needle Powder.....lb.	.04 1/2 — .05
Antipyrine, bulk.....lb.	1.65 — 1.75
Apomorphine Hydrochlor. 1/2 oz. v. oz.	12.00 — 12.05
Arcoline Hydrobromide.....oz.	9.00 — 10.00
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals	
White, See Heavy Chemicals	
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.....lb.	— 5.50
Aspirin.....lb.	— .75
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	9.00 — 12.00
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	5.25 — 5.40
Barbital.....oz.	— 1.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure.....lb.	— .25
Dioxide.....lb.	.17 — .21
Iodide.....lb.	— 5.38
Nitrate.....lb.	.07 — .10
Bay Rum	
Denatured Salicy. Acid.....gal.	3.22 — 3.50
Denatured, quinine.....gal.	3.60 — 3.75
Benzaldehyde (See Aromatic Chemicals)	
Benzonaphthol.....lb.	2.65 — 2.75
Berberine Hcl.....lb.	— 22.00
Acid Sulfate.....lb.	22.00 — 25.00
Neutral sulfate.....lb.	22.00 — 25.00
Bismuth Metallic.....lb.	— 1.85
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	— 5.00
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	— 2.10
Oxychloride.....lb.	— 2.30
Salicylate.....lb.	— 1.45
Subbenzoate.....lb.	— 2.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	— 1.85
For X-ray Diagnosis.....lb.	— 2.40
Subgallate.....lb.	— 1.85
Subiodide.....lb.	— 3.85
Subnitrate.....lb.	— 1.75
Second Hands.....lb.	— 1.75
Subsalicylate.....lb.	— 2.00
Tannate.....lb.	— 2.00
Borax, in bbls.....lb.	.05 1/4 — .06 1/4
U.S.P., Kegs.....lb.	.06 — .06 1/2
Brucine Sulfate.....oz.	.25 — .35
Bromine, purified (works).....lb.	— .20
Bromoform.....lb.	— 1.75
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.....lb.	.95 — 1.05
Iodide.....lb.	— 4.00
Metal sticks.....lb.	— 1.00
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk.....lb.	4.75 — 5.25
Resale.....lb.	4.00 — 4.15
Hydrochloride.....lb.	— 8.00
Hydrobromide.....lb.	5.35 — 5.60
Citrated, U.S.P.....lb.	3.80 — 4.00
Sulfate.....lb.	— 6.25

CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

Fine Chemicals — medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except synthetic aromatics.

Heavy Chemicals — industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Coal-Tar Products—crudes and intermediates.

Oils—the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Crude Drugs—the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade, further subdivided according to class.

Essential Oils — include the oleo-resins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.

Calcium Glycerophosphate.....lb.	— 1.75
Hypophosphite.....lb.	— .65
Iodide.....lb.	— 3.95
Phosphate, Precip.....lb.	.13 — .14
Monobasic.....lb.	.30 — .32
Sulfocarbonate.....lb.	.48 — .50
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. blk. lb.	— .92
16's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	— .97
24's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	— .97 1/2
32's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	— .98
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs.....lb.	.90 — .91
Tablets (as to size).....lb.	— .97
Chinese, crude.....lb.	.68 — .70
Refined.....lb.	.90 — .91
Monobromated, bulk.....lb.	1.70 — 1.80
Caramel.....gal.	.55 — .60
Carminic, No. 40.....lb.	— 4.75
Casein, Edible.....lb.	.35 — .40
Technical.....lb.	.14 — .15
Castor Oil, AA bbls.....lb.	.11 1/2 — .12
Cerium Oxalate.....lb.	.45 — .48
Chalk, Precip., light.....lb.	.03 1/2 — .04
Heavy.....lb.	.03 — .03 1/2
Drop.....lb.	— .03
Charcoal, Powd.....lb.	.04 — .05
Willow, Powd.....lb.	.06 — .07
Bone Black, Powd.....lb.	— .08
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots.....lb.	— .86
Chloroform, U.S.P.....lb.	— .43
Second Hands.....lb.	.37 — .42
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals.....oz.	.93 — .95
Sulfate.....oz.	.52 — .60
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals.....oz.	.54 — .55
Sulfate.....oz.	.25 — .28
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.....oz.	6.00 — 6.25
Gran., Powd.....oz.	— 6.25
Imported.....oz.	— 5.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk.....lb.	.25 — .27
Fingers, cases.....lb.	.32 1/2 — .35 1/2
Codine, Alk., 10 oz. bulk.....oz.	— 6.10
Hydrobromide.....oz.	— 4.90
Hydrochloride.....oz.	— 5.80
Nitrate.....oz.	— 5.50
Phosphate.....oz.	— 4.55
Salicylate.....oz.	— 4.90
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.....bbl.	17.00 — 18.00
Norwegian.....bbl.	20.00 — 22.00
Colchicine Alk.....oz.	— 37.50
Salicylate.....oz.	— 37.50
Colloidal, U.S.P.....lb.	.25 — .28
Flexible, U.S.P.....lb.	.28 — .30
Corn Syrup.....100 lbs.	1.79 — 2.04

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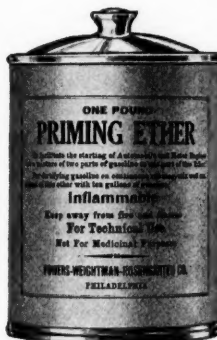
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Creosote Carbonate,
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Diacetyl-Morphine
Glycerophosphates
Hexamethylenamine
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Opium Gran., U.S.P.
Potassium Iodide
Quinine and its Salts
Silver Nuclinate
Silver Proteinate
Sodium Benzoate
Thymol Iodide
Strychnine and its
Salts

Fine Chemicals

Methyl Acetone, drums.....gal.	.70 — .72	Potass. Carbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	.12 — .13	Quinine Dicarboxate	oz.	2.00 — 2.50
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)lb.	— — .45	Ethyl Carbonate	oz.	— 1.10
Methylene Blue, medicinal..lb.	4.00 — 4.25	U.S.P. purified	— — .30	Ferrocyanide	oz.	— .88
Milk, powdered .....	.16 — .16	Chlorate, Imp., Powd.....lb.	.05½ — .06	Formate	oz.	— .88
Mineral Oil, white .....	.85 — 1.25	Chromate, cryst. yellow,		Glycerophosphate	oz.	— .88
Morphine, Acet., 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	— 4.90	tech. 1-lb., c. b. 10.....lb.	— — .42	Hydriodide	oz.	— .88
Hydrobromide, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	— 4.90	Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	— — .65	Hydrobromide	oz.	— .79
Hydrochloride, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	— 4.90	Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c....oz.	1.85 — 1.90	Hydrochloride	oz.	— .74
Sulfate, 10-oz. in 5s.....oz.	— 4.90	Guaiacol Sulfonate	2.75 — 3.50	Japanese	oz.	.72 — .74
Diacetyl, Alk., 10 oz., ¼s.oz.	— 8.40	Hypophosphite, bulk	— .85	Hydrochlor. & Urea.....oz.	— .88	
Diacetyl Hydcl., 10 oz., ¼s.oz.	— 7.60	Iodide, bulk	— 2.90	Hypophosphite	oz.	— .88
Ethyl Hydcl., 10 oz., ¼s.....oz.	— 8.95	Second Hands	— 2.85	Lactate	oz.	— .88
Opium cases, U.S.P.....lb.	— 5.50	Lactophosphate	— .90	Phenolsulfonate	oz.	— .88
Granular	— 6.75	Nitrate, see Saltpetre		Phosphate	oz.	— .79
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	— 6.75	Oxalate, Neutral .....	.40 — .45	Salicylate	oz.	— .79
Oxgall, pure, U.S.P.....lb.	1.50 — 1.55	Permanganate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.15 — .16	Tannate	oz.	— .60
Pancratin	1.60 — 1.70	Salicylate .....	.75 — .85	Tartrate	oz.	— .88
Papain	2.35 — 2.50	Sulfate, C.P. ....	.35 — .38	Valerate	oz.	— .98
Paraformaldehyde .....	.50 — .55	Tartrate	— .65	Quinidine Alk., crystals, tinsoz.	— .96	
Pepsin Powd., U.S.P.....lb.	— 2.50	Pumice Stone, lump.....lb.	.04 — .05	Sulfate, tins	oz.	— .71
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.lb.	— .05¼	Powdered .....	.03 — .04	Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P..lb.	2.00 — 2.25	
Cream White	— .07	Pyridin	— 1.75	Resale	lb.	1.95 — 2.00
Lily White	— .12½	Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins.oz.	— .60	Technical, See Intermediates		
Snow White	— .13½	1-oz. tins	— .68	Rochelle Salt, crystals.....lb.	— .23	
Phenolphthalein	1.40 — 1.50	*Imported, Java	— .60	Imported, U.S.P.	lb.	.19 — .20
Phosphorus, yellow .....	.26 — .30	Imported, Japanese	— .59	Rosewater, triple	gal.	— 1.30
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride .oz.	— 6.00	Bisulfate, 10-oz. tins.....oz.	— .60	Saccharin, U.S.P.	lb.	— 2.25
Alkaloid, 15 gr. vial.....ea.	— .80	Alkaloid	— .79	Resale	lb.	2.05 — 2.10
Nitrate	— 6.25	Acetate	— .88	Salicin, bulk	lb.	4.00 — 4.25
Piperazine Hydrate	— .50	Arsenate	— .88	Salol, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	— .75	
Plaster Paris, true dental..bbl.	4.35 — 4.60	Benzoate	— .88	Saltpetre, Double ref. bbls..lb.	.07¼ — .09¼	
Podophyllin	— 4.25	Citrate	— .88	Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	147.00 — 150.00	
Potassium acetate .....	.37 — .38	Dihydrochloride	— .88	Powdered	lb.	148.50 — 151.50
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	.07½ — .08	Dihydrobromide	— .88	Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.	— 1.874	
Bisulfate	— .40			Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots.oz.	.44½ — .44¾	
Bromide Crystals, bulk.....lb.	— .19			Nucleinate	oz.	.30 — .36
Granulated	— .19			Resale	oz.	.25 — .28
Imported, U.S.P.....lb.	.14 — .15			Proteinate	oz.	— .34
				Colloidal	oz.	— 1.60

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Heavy Chemicals

Soap, Castile, white pure....lb.	.18	—	.20
Powd., U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	.33	—	.34
Green, U.S.P.lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. lb.	.12	—	.15
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P....lb.	.53	—	.70
Bicarb., U.S.P., powd., bbls. lb.	.02¼	—	.02½
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	—	—	.20
Imported, U.S.P. ....lb.	.16	—	.17
Cacodylate .....lb.	3.50	—	4.05
Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hydroxide			
Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.			
Crystals, c.b., 10.....lb.	.13	—	.14
Granular, c.b., 10.....lb.	.16	—	.17
Chloride, C. P.....lb.	—	—	.07½
Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst. VIII lb.	—	—	.60
VIII .....lb.	—	—	.60
Granular, U.S.P., gran. IX. lb.	—	—	.73
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals			
Glycerophosphate, crystals. lb.	—	—	1.95
Hydroxide, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.18
Hypophosphite, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.75
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	—	—	5.40
Nitrate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.05	—	.05¼
Oxalate, Neutral .....lb.	.35	—	.40
Peroxide .....lb.	—	—	.38
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	—	—	.07
Recryst. ....lb.	—	—	.13
Pyrophosphate .....lb.	—	—	.14
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.30	—	.32
Resale .....lb.	—	—	.28
Sulfate (Glauber's Salt) cwt.	1.65	—	1.75
Needle Crystals .....cwt.	—	—	2.25
Sulfocarbonate .....lb.	.25	—	.27
Spartein Sulfate .....lb.	.60	—	.70
Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk. lb.	—	—	.29
Carbonate, pure .....lb.	—	—	.28
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	—	—	3.25
Nitrate, Kegs .....lb.	—	—	.10
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.70	—	.72

Strychnine Alkd., cryst.....oz.	—	—	1.45
Alkaloid, Powd. ....oz.	—	—	1.35
Acetate .....oz.	—	—	1.60
Glycerophosphate .....oz.	—	—	1.70
Hydrobromide .....oz.	—	—	1.70
Hydrochloride .....oz.	—	—	1.60
Hypophosphite .....oz.	—	—	1.60
Nitrate .....oz.	—	—	1.60
Phosphate .....oz.	—	—	1.70
Sulfate, crystals, bulk.....oz.	—	—	1.15
Sugar of Milk, Powder.....lb.	.17½	—	.18
Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots.....oz.	—	—	.38
Sulfonethylmethane, U.S.P....lb.	—	—	5.75
Sulfonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	4.75
Sulfur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.15	—	2.70
Flour, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.15
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.65
Precip., U.S.P. ....lb.	.17½	—	.18½
Lac Sulfur .....lb.	.03	—	.10
Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	.31	—	.32
U.S.P. ....lb.	.36	—	.37
Talcum, Amer., bags.....100 lbs.	—	—	1.25
Purified .....100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.50
Theobromine Alkaloid .....lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P....lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	7.75	—	8.00
Tin trichloride, see Heavy Chemicals			
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb.	—	—	.40
Metallic, Crystals .....lb.	.27	—	.28
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Tribromphenol .....lb.	—	—	.90
Trional .....oz.	—	—	.47
Urea, Imp. Pharmaceutical. lb.	.40	—	.45
Veratrine Sulfate .....oz.	—	—	2.50
Hydrochloride .....oz.	—	—	2.50
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.	1.20	—	1.30
Yohimbin, Hydchl. ....oz.	—	—	12.50
Zinc Carbonate, U.S.P., precip. lb.	—	—	.37
Chloride, U.S.P. ....lb.	.35	—	.40
Nitrate .....lb.	—	—	.42
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	—	—	3.75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	—	—	.17
Stearate .....lb.	—	—	.24
Sulfate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.08

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS

Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	2.50	—	2.75
56 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	5.00	—	5.50
70 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	6.50	—	7.00
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l. 100 lbs.	7.89	—	8.64
80 p.c., bbls., pure.....100 lbs.	10.16	—	10.41
Glacial, bbls., .....100 lbs.	10.00	—	11.00
Chlorosulfonic, 93-95 p.c.....lb.	.15	—	.16
Hydrobromic com., 48 p.c. lb.	.35	—	.37
Pure, 40 p.c.....lb.	—	—	.40
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls.....lb.	.07	—	.07½
48 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.12	—	.13
52 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.13	—	.14
60 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.16	—	.17
White Acid .....lb.	.32	—	.33
Hydrofluosilicic 35 p.c.....lb.	.10	—	.12½
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark.....lb.	.04	—	.04½
22 p.c., light.....lb.	.05¼	—	.06
44 p.c., dark.....lb.	.09½	—	.10
44 p.c., light.....lb.	.12½	—	.13
66 p.c., imported.....lb.	—	—	.16
80 p.c., imported.....lb.	—	—	.19
Mixed, Nitric .....unit	.08¼	—	.08¾
Sulfuric .....unit	—	—	.01
Muriatic, 18 deg. cbys. 100 lbs.	1.20	—	1.75
20 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	1.50	—	2.00
22 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	1.90	—	2.25
Iron Free cbys., 18 deg.			
100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.75
20 deg. ....100 lbs.	1.75	—	2.00
22 deg. ....100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys.....lb.	.05¼	—	.06
38 deg. carboys.....lb.	.05¼	—	.06½
40 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06¼	—	.07
47 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06¼	—	.07½
Oxalic, bbls. ....lb.	.14	—	.15
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech.....lb.	.13	—	.18
Syrupy, 65 p.c.....lb.	.20	—	.22
Pyroligneous, Tech. ....gal.	.10	—	.10½
Sulfuric, Tank carlots			
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.....ton	11.00	—	12.00
66 deg., f.o.b. wks.....ton	17.00	—	18.00

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40 p.c. oleum.ton	35.00	-40.00	Anhydrouslb.	.50	-.55	Imported100 lbs.	4.95	- 5.00
60 p.c. oleum.ton	65.00	-75.00	Oxidelb.	.07	-.07½	Tartrate (verdigris sub-		
Sulfurous com. ....lb.	.12	-.14	Sulfide, Crimson .....lb.	—	-.55	stitute) .....lb.	—	-.30
Tannic, Tech. ....lb.	.40	-.55	Golden No. 1 .....lb.	.20	-.25	Copperas, wks. ....100 lbs.	.75	- 1.00
Tungstic .....lb.	1.00	-1.05	Vermillion .....lb.	—	-.55	Ferric Chloride, crys. ....lb.	.08½	-.09
Acetone .....lb.	.12½	-.13	Tartrolactate .....lb.	—	-.47	Liquid, 40 deg. ....lb.	.05	-.06
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c. ....lb.	—	-.40	Arsenic, white .....lb.	.06	-.06½	Ferrous Chloride, crys. ....lb.	.05½	-.06½
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled. ....lb.	.45	-.50	Red .....lb.	.11	-.12	Sulfide .....100 lbs.	2.25	- 3.25
Alum, ammonia, lump. ....lb.	.03½	-.04	Barium, chloride .....ton	50.00	-75.00	Flake White .....lb.	.09½	-.10½
Imported .....lb.	.03½	-.04	Imported .....lb.	—	-50.00	Fluorspar, Powdered .....ton	30.00	-35.00
Ground .....lb.	.04	-.04½	Binoxide .....lb.	.21	-.22	Acid Grade, f.o.b. mines. ....ton	22.50	-25.00
Powdered .....lb.	.04½	-.04½	Imported .....lb.	—	-.17	Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines. ....ton	16.00	-17.00
Chrome .....lb.	.07½	-.10	Carbonate .....ton	74.00	-85.00	Imported .....ton	35.00	-40.00
Potash lump .....lb.	.05½	-.06	Imported .....ton	—	-45.00	Fusel Oil, crude. ....gal.	—	- 1.50
Imported .....lb.	.03½	-.03½	Nitrate .....lb.	.09½	-.10	Refined .....gal.	—	- 3.25
Powdered .....lb.	.06	-.06½	Imported .....lb.	.07	-.08	Kieselguhr .....100 lbs.	1.75	- 2.00
Ground .....lb.	.06½	-.06½	Barytes, floated, white. ....ton	28.00	-29.00	Lead Acetate, white cryst. ....lb.	.12	-.12½
Chrome .....lb.	.07	-.09	Blanc Fixe, ....ton	70.00	-85.00	White Cakes .....lb.	.11½	-.12
Soda, Ground .....100 lbs.	3.50	-4.00	Imported .....ton	40.00	-42.00	Granulated .....lb.	.11¾	-.12¾
Aluminum chloride, carboys. ....lb.	.04	-.05	Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks. ....100 lbs.	2.25	-2.50	Brown Cakes .....lb.	.10¾	-.11¾
Anhydrous .....lb.	.38	-.45	Export, F.A.S. ....100 lbs.	—	-2.50	Arsenate, powdered .....lb.	.15	-.18
Sulfate Iron free. ....100 lbs.	2.50	-3.00	Second Hands, Spot. ....100 lbs.	—	-2.50	Paste .....lb.	.08	-.10
Commercial .....100 lbs.	1.85	-2.40	Bromine, Purified wks. ....lb.	—	-.20	Nitrate .....lb.	—	-.15
Aluminum hydrate light. ....lb.	.20	-.22	Calcium Acetate .....100 lbs.	—	-1.75	Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. ....lb.	.07½	-.07¾
Ammonia, Anhydrous .....lb.	—	-.30	Arsenate .....lb.	.18	-.19	Red, American .....lb.	.08	-.08½
Ammonia Water, 26 deg. ....lb.	.07½	-.09½	Carbide .....lb.	.04½	-.05	Sulfate, basic white. ....lb.	.06½	-.07
20 deg. ....lb.	.06	-.08	Carbonate .....100 lbs.	1.15	-1.75	White, Basic Carb., Amer. ....lb.	.06½	-.07½
18 deg. ....lb.	.05½	-.07½	Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ....ton	—	-28.75	dry .....lb.	.06½	-.07½
16 deg. ....lb.	.05	-.07	Imported .....ton	—	-20.00	Lithopone .....lb.	.05	-.07
Ammonium Bifluoride .....lb.	.20	-.24	Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ....ton	—	-35.75	Imported .....lb.	.05	-.05½
Imported .....lb.	.20	-.22	Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y. ....ton	—	-35.75	Lime, hydrate .....lb.	.01	-.01½
Carbonate, imp. ....lb.	.08	-.09	Anhydrous .....lb.	.14	-.15	Acetate .....100 lbs.	—	- 1.75
Lactate .....lb.	—	-.17	Lactate .....lb.	—	-13½	Nitrate .....ton	—	-40.00
Nitrate .....lb.	.07½	-.07½	Nitrate .....ton	—	-40.00	Sulfur, Powd. ....lb.	.10½	-.12
Persulfate, bulk .....lb.	—	-.50	Chlorine, liquid .....lb.	.06	-.06½	Magnesite .....ton	70.00	-72.00
Sol Ammoniac, gray .....lb.	.07	-.07½	Carbon bisulfide, C.L. & less. ....lb.	.06½	-.07½	Magnesium Sulfate, tech. ....100 lbs.	1.85	- 2.00
Imported .....lb.	.06½	-.07	Carbon black .....lb.	.12	-.20	Imported .....lb.	1.05	- 1.15
Granulated, white .....lb.	.07½	-.07½	Carbon tetrachlor., C.L. & less. ....lb.	.10½	-.12	Carbonate, tech. ....lb.	.06	-.08
Imported .....lb.	.07	-.07½	Cobalt Oxide .....lb.	2.00	-2.25	Chloride, fused, f.o.b. N.Y. ....ton	36.00	-40.00
Lump .....lb.	.15	-.16	Copper Carbonate .....lb.	.20	-.21	Imported, fused & gran. ....ton	32.00	-36.00
Sulfate, dbl. bags, f.a.s. ....100 lbs.	2.60	-2.75	Cyanide .....lb.	.58	-.60	Flaked, f.o.b. N. Y. ....ton	38.00	-42.00
*Dom., Bulk, wks.100 lbs.	2.25	-2.30	Subacetate (Verdigris)lb.	.24	-.28	Fluosilicate, 30% soln.100 lbs.	8.00	-10.00

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Barium Chloride	Acetic	Lactic
Strontium Nitrate	Sulphuric (all strengths)	
Barium Nitrate	50%-60%-66%-98%	
Nitrite of Soda	Oil of Vitriol	
Salt Cake	Oleum 20% to 65%	
Strontium Carbonate	Electrolyte	
Distilled Water	Muriatic (all strengths)	
Battery Solutions	Nitric (all strengths)	
	Aqua Fortis	
	Mixed	Dipping

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Manganese Chloride	lb.	.12	—	.15
Dioxide, 80-84 p.c.	ton	55.00	—	60.00
85-90 p.c.	ton	60.00	—	70.00
Sulfate	lb.	.11	—	.13
Nickel oxide	lb.	.40	—	.45
Salts, single	lb.	.11	—	.12
double	lb.	.10	—	.11
Nitre Cake, bulk wks.	ton	5.00	—	5.50
Orange Mineral	lb.	.11	—	.13
Paris Green	lb.	.23	—	.26
Phosphorus red	lb.	—	—	.50
Imported	lb.	.30	—	.35
Yellow	lb.	—	—	.35
Imported	lb.	.27	—	.30
Oxychloride	lb.	.45	—	.50
Sesquisulfide	lb.	—	—	.42½
Trichloride	lb.	.60	—	.65
Plaster of Paris, tech.	bbbl.	4.25	—	4.50
Potash Caustic, 88-92.	lb.	.08	—	.10
Imported	lb.	.05½	—	.06
70-75 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Powered	lb.	.13	—	.13½
Binoxalate, tech.	lb.	.40	—	.42
Carbonate, 80-85 p.c.	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Hydrated	lb.	.05½	—	.06
*85-90 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
90-95 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
96-98 p.c.	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.12	—	.13
Powdered, American	lb.	.12	—	.13
Imported, pow. & crys.	lb.	.05½	—	.09
Swedish, Powd.	lb.	.07¾	—	.08
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	unit	.70	—	.75
Metabisulfite	lb.	.28	—	.30
Perchlorate	lb.	.14	—	.16
Permanganate, Com'l	lb.	.15	—	.22

U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals

Potass. Prussiate, red.	lb.	.26	—	.27
Yellow	lb.	.24	—	.25
Sulfate	unit	—	—	1.00
Titanium Oxalate	lb.	—	—	.50
Salt, tech.	ton	12.00	—	15.00
Salt Cake, bulk.	ton	17.00	—	20.00
Saltpetre	lb.	.07¾	—	.09¾
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light.	100 lbs.	—	—	1.85
Basis, 48 p.c. wks. bgs.	100 lbs.	1.45	—	1.50
Dense, 58 p.c. bags.	100 lbs.	—	—	2.00
Basis 48 p.c. wks. bgs.	100 lbs.	1.47½	—	1.52½
Caustic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.80	—	3.85
Basis 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.75	—	2.80
Ground, 76 p.c. wks.	100 lbs.	4.00	—	4.25
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.04	—	.04¾
Aluminum Sulfate	100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.00
Bicarbonate, bbbls. & kgs.	100 lbs.	2.30	—	2.55
Bichromate	lb.	—	—	.08
Bisulfate, bulk, wks.	ton	5.00	—	5.50
Bisulfite, Powd.	lb.	.04¾	—	.04¾
Solution 32-40 deg.	100 lbs.	1.35	—	2.00
Carbonate Sal. bbbls.	100 lbs.	1.65	—	1.90
Chlorate	lb.	—	—	.07¾
Imported	lb.	—	—	.06½
Chloride, tech.	ton	12.00	—	15.00
Cyanide, 96-98 p.c.	lb.	.28	—	.30
73-76 p.c.	lb.	.25	—	.27
Imported 120%	lb.	.26	—	.26½
*128 p.c.	lb.	.27	—	.27½
Fluoride	lb.	.09½	—	.11
Hydrosulfite	lb.	—	—	.45
Hypo sulfite, Cry.	bbbls. 100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.75
Granulated	100 lbs.	3.95	—	4.30
Tungstate, crys.	lb.	.80	—	.85
Dessicated	lb.	.70	—	.75
Nitrate, crude	100 lbs.	2.32½	—	2.40
Double refined, Gran.	lb.	.05	—	.05¾

*Nominal

Sodium Nitrite	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Perborate, imp. & domestic.	lb.	.20	—	.35
Peroxide	lb.	.35	—	.30
Phosphate (tri) ref.	lb.	.06	—	.07
di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Technical	lb.	.04¾	—	.04¾
Mono-Sodium, ref.	lb.	.35	—	.30
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.16½	—	.16½
Silicate, 60 deg.	100 lbs.	3.12½	—	3.50
40 deg.	100 lbs.	1.10	—	2.00
Silicofluoride	lb.	.07	—	.08
Sulfate, Gl'b salt.	100 lbs.	1.50	—	2.00
Sulfide, 60 p.c.	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Imported	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
30 p.c. crystals	lb.	.03¾	—	.03¾
Sulfite, Crystals	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Dessicated	lb.	.09½	—	.10½
Thiocyanate (Sulfocyanide)	lb.	.50	—	.52
Strontium Nitrate	lb.	.14	—	.16
Imported	lb.	.11	—	.12
Carbonate, Imp.	lb.	.10	—	.15
Sulfur Chloride, red.	lb.	.08	—	.06
Yellow	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Sulfur Dioxide liq. cyl.	lb.	.08	—	.09
Sulfur, crude	ton	20.00	—	25.00
Flour Com'l, bbbls.	100 lbs.	1.45	—	2.00
Flowers, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.65
Sulfuryl Chloride	lb.	—	—	1.00
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.31	—	.33
Tin, bichloride 80 p.c. Sol'n.	lb.	.09¾	—	.10
Crystals	lb.	.27	—	.29½
Oxide	lb.	.37	—	.38
Tetrachloride	lb.	.19½	—	.21
Whiting	100 lbs.	1.15	—	1.75
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.16	—	.18
Chloride, Fused	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Granulated	lb.	.11½	—	.11¾
Imported fus'd & gran.	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Cyanide	lb.	.42	—	.43
Oxide, French	lb.	.11	—	.12½
American	lb.	.08	—	.08
Sulfate	lb.	.03	—	.03½



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Estb. 1840

Incp. 1902

80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.

Coal-Tar Products

Crudes

Anthracene 80-85 p.c.	lb.	.75	— 1.00
40-45 p.c.	lb.	.12	— .18
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	.27	— .38
Resale, drums included	gal.	—	—
90 p.c.	gal.	.25	— .31
Carbazol	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark	gal.	.65	— .70
Straw, 97-99 p.c.	gal.	.70	— .75
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.17	— .20
Cresote oil	gal.	.20	— .22
Dip. oil	lb.	.31	— .36
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.08 1/2	— .09 1/2
Flake	lb.	.07 1/2	— .08 1/2
Second Hands	lb.	.06 1/2	— .06 1/2
Phenol, Gov't Surplus	lb.	.12	— .17
Open Market	lb.	.11	— .12
Natural	lb.	.15	— .16
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00	— 18.00
Solvent naphtha	gal.	.25	— .31
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.26 1/4	— .29
50 p.c.	gal.	.38	— .41
Toluene, pure	gal.	.28	— .34
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range	gal.	.35	— .41
5 deg. dist. range	gal.	.40	— .46
Nitration, 2 deg. range	gal.	.45	— .51

Intermediates

Acid 1, 2, 4	lb.	—	— 1.00
Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Technical	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Acid Benzoic, tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Acid Broenmer's	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Acid Chloroacetic, tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
Acid Cleves	lb.	1.52	— 1.55
Acid Gamma	lb.	2.25	— 2.70
Acid H	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Acid Laurent's	lb.	.75	— .80
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.60	— 1.65

Acid Monosulfonic F (delta)	lb.	2.30	— 2.35
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	.65	— .70
Refined	lb.	.70	— .75
Acid Neville & Winther's	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Acid Phthalic	lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydride	lb.	.38	— .40
Acid Picramic	lb.	.65	— .70
Acid Pleric	lb.	.30	— .45
Acid Salicylic, tech.	lb.	.20	— .21
Acid Sulfanilic, tech.	lb.	.26	— .28
Acid Tobias	lb.	—	2.00
Acetanilide, tech.	lb.	.27	— .29
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	1.15
p-Aminophenol	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Hydrochloride	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
o-Aminophenol	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Aniline Oil, (drums extra)	lb.	.17	— .18
Aniline Salt	lb.	.25	— .27
p-Anisidine	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Technical	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Anthraquinone Subl.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
25 p.c. paste	lb.	.90	— .95
Bayer's Salt	lb.	—	1.00
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	.45	— .50
Benzidine Base	lb.	.90	— .95
Sulfate	lb.	.70	— .75
Benzoyl chloride	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Benzylchloride, redistilled	lb.	.30	— .32
Tech.	lb.	.20	— .22
Bromobenzene	lb.	.35	— .37
Chlorobenzene	lb.	.10	— .14
Chlorhydrin	lb.	—	2.50
Diaminophenol	lb.	5.50	— 5.60
Dianisidine	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	— .17
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	— .20
Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb.	.06	— .07 1/2
Diethylaniline	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dimethylaniline, drums ext.	lb.	.40	— .42
Dimethylsulfate	lb.	.90	— .95
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.40	— .45
Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.21	— .25
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.28	— .30
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.33	— .35
Dinitrotoluene	lb.	.25	— .27
Diphenylamine	lb.	.60	— .65
Diphenyloxide	lb.	—	.90
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	—	.40
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
"G" Salt	lb.	.70	— .72
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Methyl Chloride	lb.	—	.50
Michler's Ketone	lb.	—	4.00
Monochlorobenzene	lb.	.10	— .12
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Refined	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.30	— .32
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.30	— .32
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	—	1.05
Sublimed	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
m-Nitroaniline	lb.	.85	— .90
p-Nitroaniline	lb.	.77	— .80
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.60	— .65
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.10	— .12
o-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.38	— .40
p-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.30	— .32
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	— .32
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	— .80
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	— .80
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	3.65	— 4.00
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	lb.	—	.17
Nitrotoluene-s, Mixed	lb.	.15	— .17
o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.15	— .18
p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.70	— .72
p-Oxy-benzaldehyde	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
p-Phenetidin	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	lb.	—	2.25
Phosgene	lb.	—	.75
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.38	— .40
"R" Salt	lb.	.60	— .65
Resorcinol Technical	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sul-	lb.	.25	— .30
fonate	lb.	1.40	— 1.46
Metanilate	lb.	.70	— .75
Naphthionate	lb.	.60	— .65
Picramate	lb.	.60	— .65
p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.08	— .10

Phthalic Anhydride

A co-operative agreement was signed in 1917 between certain manufacturers and the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of developing the manufacture of Phthalic Anhydride under a new process originated in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture.

This process was patented and bears U. S. Patent No. 1,284,888. Phthalic Anhydride produced commercially under U. S. Patent No. 1,284,888 does not have a melting point of 130.0° degrees Centigrade.

Any person or persons producing, buying or using Phthalic Anhydride of this quality other than that which is produced by The Walker Chemical Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., are infringing on U. S. Patent No. 1,336,182 and lay themselves liable to suit for infringement.

DU PONT

DIPHENYLAMINE

IT IS comparatively easy to manufacture artificial dyestuffs of uniform excellence when the intermediates used conform to the highest commercial standards.

Consumers of Du Pont Diphenylamine never start their color manufacturing processes under a handicap because they use the highest grade of material produced.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.

Dyestuffs Department

WILMINGTON DELAWARE
8 Thomas St., New York

Coal-Tar Dyes

Schaeffer's Salt	lb.	.70	—	.75
Thiocarbamide	lb.	.40	—	.45
p-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	.40	—	.45
p-Toluene Sulfonchloride	lb.	.15	—	.25
Tolidine	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Sulfate	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	.30	—	.32
o-Toluidine	lb.	.30	—	.32
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
m-Tolylendiamine	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	.75	—	.80
Xylidine	lb.	.40	—	.45

Coal-Tar Dyes

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	.80	—	1.10
Blue	lb.	1.00	—	3.00
Brown	lb.	.80	—	1.25
Fuchsin	lb.	1.50	—	2.50
Green	lb.	1.75	—	3.00
Orange II	lb.	.45	—	.50
Orange III	lb.	.50	—	.60
Red	lb.	.85	—	3.50
Scarlet	lb.	.65	—	1.00
Violet	lb.	1.60	—	3.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	1.35	—	1.80
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Erythrosin	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Indigotin, conc.	lb.	2.40	—	2.75
Indigotin, paste	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Naphthol Green	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	—	7.25
Orange, R. G.	lb.	.60	—	1.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type.	lb.	4.00	—	6.00
Ponceau	lb.	.80	—	.90
Scarlet 2R	lb.	.65	—	.75
Tartarazin, Dom.	lb.	1.20	—	1.50
Uranine	lb.	8.00	—	9.00
Wool Green S	lb.	1.50	—	4.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.55	—	.65
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	1.50	—	3.00
Sky Blue, 5BX.	lb.	—	—	3.00
Blue 2B	lb.	.60	—	.80
Brown R	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Brown G	lb.	1.25	—	1.70
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Fast Black	lb.	—	—	2.00
Fast Pink	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Fast Red	lb.	2.35	—	3.50
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Yellow	lb.	2.00	—	2.75
Violet con't	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Benzopurpurin, 10 B.	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Benzopurpurin, 4 B.	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Chrysophenin, Dom.	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Congo Red 4B Type.	lb.	.80	—	1.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	2.50	—	4.00
Geranin	lb.	8.75	—	9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	—	8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	—	1.00
Blue	lb.	1.35	—	2.00
Orange	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Red III	lb.	1.65	—	2.00
Scarlet	lb.	1.00	—	1.75
Yellow	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.90	—	.95

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.20	—	.25
Blue	lb.	.60	—	1.00
Brown	lb.	.35	—	.60
Green	lb.	1.00	—	1.75
Yellow	lb.	.75	—	1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright.	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Alizarin, medium	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	—	2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	10.00	—	12.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	1.55	—	1.90

Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste. lb.	.60	—	1.00
Alizarin Yellow G.....lb.	.85	—	1.40
Alizarin Yellow R.....lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Chrome Black, Dom. ....lb.	.55	—	.65
Chrome Blue .....lb.	.75	—	2.00
Chrome Brown .....lb.	.80	—	1.00
Chrome Green, Dom.....lb.	1.50	—	3.00
Chrome Red .....lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Chrome Yellow .....lb.	.65	—	1.00
Gallocyanin .....lb.	2.30	—	2.60

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue, conc.	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Auramine O	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Auramine OO	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	.70	—	.90
Bismarck Brown G.	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Brilliant Green Crystals.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Chrysoidin R	lb.	.75	—	.90
Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.75	—	.85
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals.	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	3.00	—	3.40
Fuchsin Base	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Malachite Green, Crystals.	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Methyl Violet, 3B.	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Methyl Violet, 4B.	lb.	—	—	1.35
Methyl Violet, 6B.	lb.	2.85	—	5.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	—	—	.70
Nigrosine, water sol., blue.	lb.	—	—	.60
Phosphine G., Domestic.	lb.	2.50	—	3.50
Rhodamine B. ex. con't.	lb.	8.50	—	10.00
Safranine	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	2.75	—	3.75
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	5.40	—	6.50
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Victoria Green	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Violamine R & B.	lb.	4.00	—	5.00

Jacques Wolf & Co.

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PASSAIC, N. J.

ALIZARINE YELLOWS

BLEACHING OIL

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HYDROSULPHITE

For stripping and
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Replacing soap in
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GUMS

Arabic, Karaya and
Tragacanth

ANTHRAQUINONE

SUBLIMED SUBLIMED PASTE

Sanborn
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COAL TAR DISINFECTANTS

Any size container from 5 oz. bottle to tank cars
Phenol co-efficients 2-5-6-10-20

CRESOL U.S.P. 1X

COMPOUND SOLUTION CRESOL
U.S.P. 1X

CRESYLIC ACID 97/99% PALE

BAIRD & McGUIRE, Inc.
Holbrook, Mass. U. S. A.

P.O. Box 473

Dyestuffs

Natural Dyestuffs

Annatto, fine	lb.	.31	—	.32
Seed	lb.	.04	—	.05
Carmine No. 40.....	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Cochineal	lb.	.45	—	.50
Gambler, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	—	—	2.25
Oudes	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Guatemala	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Kurpahs	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Madras	lb.	.85	—	.95
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.27
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo.....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Chinese	lb.	.16	—	.17
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turneric, Madras	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Aleppy	lb.	.06¼	—	.07¼

Dyewoods

Barwood	lb.	.05½	—	.06¼
Camwood, chips	lb.	.12	—	.16
Fustic, sticks	ton	37.00	—	38.00
Chips	lb.	.04	—	.06
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Logwood Sticks	ton	30.00	—	40.00
Chips	lb.	.03	—	.05
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Red Saunders	lb.	.18	—	.20

Dye Extracts

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.				
Archil, Double	lb.	.20	—	.23
Triple	lb.	.22	—	.24
Concentrated	lb.	.24	—	.27

Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tablet	lb.	.13	—	.14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	.24	—	.26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	lb.	.90	—	1.25
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.18	—	.26
Crystals	lb.	.24	—	.26
Liquid, 51 deg.....	lb.	.11	—	.15
Gall	lb.	.23	—	.25
Hematin Extract 51 deg.....	lb.	.11½	—	.13½
Crystals	lb.	.20	—	.27
Hyperic, liquid, 51 deg.....	lb.	.20	—	.30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.15	—	.23
51 deg., Twaddle.....	lb.	.08	—	.13
Isage Orange, Extract 42 deglb.	lb.	.09	—	.15
Crystals	lb.	—	—	.20
Persian Berries	lb.	.40	—	.42
Quebracho, see tanning.				
Quercitron, 51 deg.....	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Powdered, 100 p.c.....	lb.	.12	—	.16

Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg, edible.....	lb.	—	—	.75
Technical	lb.	—	—	.65
Blood, imported	lb.	—	—	.30
Domestic	lb.	.40	—	.42
Prussian blue	lb.	.45	—	.50
Soluble	lb.	.45	—	.50
Spray yolk	lb.	.35	—	.45
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.09	—	.11
Yolk Oil	lb.	—	—	.35
Zinc Dust, prime heavy.....	lb.	.09½	—	.11
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.11
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	—	.10¼
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.09½

Dextrins and Starches

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.28
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	2.70	—	2.98
Potato white or canary.....	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Sago Flour	lb.	.04	—	.04¾
Starch, Powd. bags.....	100 lbs.	2.13	—	2.41
Pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.03	—	2.31
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.05	—	.05¾
Imported, duty paid.....	lb.	—	—	.06½
Tapioca flour, high grade.....	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Medium grade	lb.	.03	—	.03½
Low grade	lb.	.02½	—	.03

Tanning Woods

Algarobilla	ton	—	—	—
Divi Divi	ton	42.00	—	45.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.ton	ton	—	—	35.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	—	—	—
Myrobalans, J1	ton	—	—	25.00
J2	ton	—	—	20.00
B1	ton	—	—	24.00
B2	ton	—	—	19.00
R2	ton	—	—	17.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough.....	ton	—	—	10.00
Ground	ton	20.00	—	28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. ton.....	ton	63.00	—	64.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. ton.....	ton	60.00	—	65.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.....	ton	31.00	—	35.00
Beard, 40 p.c.....	ton	—	—	43.00
Wattle Bark	ton	—	—	40.00

THE CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON CO.

KIRBY BUILDING, CLEVELAND, O.

PRODUCERS OF

Wood Alcohol
Acetic Acid
Formaldehyde
Pure Acetone

Methyl Acetone
Sulphuric Acid
Sodium Acetate
Iron Liquor

DISTRIBUTING POINTS

Cleveland
New York
Cincinnati

Boston
Newark
Brooklyn

Marquette
Antrim
Chicago

Detroit
Minneapolis
Gladstone

Fixed Oils

Tanning Extracts

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, tanks, f.o.b. wks.....lb.	.02	—	.02½
Powdered, 60 p.c.....lb.	.05¼	—	.06
Decolorized.....lb.	.09	—	.09½
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan liq.....lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Common.....lb.	.05¼	—	.06
Cubes, Singapore.....lb.	.08	—	.08½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works.....lb.	.04½	—	.04¾
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.04¼	—	.04½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.08	—	.08¼
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.....lb.	.04½	—	.05
Myrobalans, liq., 25 p.c.tan.....lb.	.05¼	—	.05½
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.09	—	.09½
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c.tan.....lb.	.05	—	.05¼
Tanks.....lb.	.04½	—	.04¾
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.....lb.	.03½	—	.03¾
Barrels.....lb.	.04	—	.04¼
35 p.c. tan, bleaching.....lb.	.04½	—	.05
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary.....lb.	.04½	—	.04¾
Clarified.....lb.	.05	—	.05¼
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks.....lb.	.01½	—	.01¾
Powd., 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.02	—	.02¼
Sumac, liquid.....lb.	.07½	—	.08

Animal and Fish Oils

(Carloads)			
Cod Newfoundland.....gal.	.45	—	.46
Tanks.....lb.	—	—	.43
Domestic, prime.....gal.	—	—	.44
Degras American.....lb.	.04	—	.04½
English.....lb.	.04¼	—	.04½
Neutral.....lb.	.08	—	.12

Herring.....gal.	.30	—	.32
Horse.....lb.	.05	—	.05¼
Lard prime.....gal.	—	—	.87
Off prime.....gal.	—	—	.67
No. 1.....gal.	—	—	.72
Extra, No. 1.....gal.	—	—	.72
No. 2.....gal.	—	—	.65
Menhaden, Light strained.....gal.	—	—	.41
Yellow, bleached.....gal.	—	—	.43
Extra, bleached, winter.....gal.	—	—	.45
Blown.....gal.	—	—	.52
Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.....gal.	—	—	.35
Tanks, wks.....gal.	.32	—	.33
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.....gal.	—	—	1.23
30 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	—	1.00
Pure.....gal.	—	—	.92
Oleo Oil, No. 1.....lb.	—	—	.11½
No. 2.....lb.	—	—	.10½
*No. 3.....lb.	—	—	.09½
Red Distilled.....lb.	.07¼	—	.07½
Saponified.....lb.	.07½	—	.07¾
Salmon, tanks, Coast.....gal.	.30	—	.32
Sod.....gal.	.44	—	.46
Sperm bleached winter.....gal.	—	—	1.70
38 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	—	1.65
45 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	—	.09
Stearic Acid, single pressed.....lb.	.09	—	.09¼
Double pressed.....lb.	.09¼	—	.10
Triple pressed.....lb.	.10½	—	.11
Tallow acidless.....gal.	.75	—	.77
Whale, natural winter.....gal.	—	—	.60
Bleached, winter.....gal.	.65	—	.67
Crude, No. 1 tanks, Coast.....lb.	.04¼	—	.04½
No. 2.....lb.	.03¼	—	.04¼

Greases, Lards, Tallows

(New York Markets)			
Grease, Choice White.....lb.	.07¼	—	.07½
Yellow.....lb.	.04¼	—	.05
Brown.....lb.	—	—	.04
House.....lb.	.04¼	—	.05
Bone Naphtha.....lb.	.04½	—	.04¾

Lard City, Steam.....lb.	.09½	—	.09¾
Compound.....lb.	.10¼	—	.10½
Stearine, lard.....lb.	—	—	.12¾
Olec.....lb.	.07½	—	.07¾
Tallow, edible.....lb.	.07½	—	.08
City, Special, loose.....lb.	.06	—	.06¼
(Chicago Markets)			
Tallow, edible.....lb.	.07	—	.07¼
City Fancy.....lb.	.06¾	—	.07
Prime Packers.....lb.	.06½	—	.06¾
Grease, Choice White.....lb.	.06½	—	.06¾
"B" White.....lb.	.05½	—	.05¾
Yellow.....lb.	.04½	—	.04¾
Brown.....lb.	.04½	—	.04¾
Bone.....lb.	.03¼	—	.03½
House.....lb.	.04¼	—	.04½
Stearine, prime Oleo.....lb.	.07¼	—	.07½
Lard.....lb.	.08½	—	.09

Vegetable Oils

Castor, No. 1 bbls.....lb.	—	—	.11½
Cases.....lb.	—	—	.12½
No. 3.....lb.	.10½	—	.10¾
China Wood Oil, bbls.....lb.	.13¼	—	.13½
*Coast, bbls.....lb.	—	—	.11½
Orient to N. Y., bbls.....lb.	.11	—	.11½
Coconut Dom., Ceylon, bbls.....lb.	.08¾	—	.09
*Tanks, Spot.....lb.	—	—	.08
Cochin, bbls., Dom.....lb.	.10	—	.10¾
*Tanks.....lb.	.09¼	—	.09¾
Manila, tanks, coast.....lb.	.07½	—	.07¾
Edible.....lb.	.11	—	.11¼
Copra, c.i.f., N. Y.....lb.	.04¼	—	.04¾
Corn, refined, bbls.....lb.	.10	—	.10¾
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.....lb.	.06¾	—	.07
Barrels.....lb.	.07½	—	.07¾
Crude, bbls., N. Y.....lb.	.09	—	.09¼
*Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills in buyers' tanks.....lb.	—	—	.07
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.....lb.	.08	—	.08½
*White.....lb.	—	—	.10½
Winter, yellow.....lb.	.10½	—	.10¾
*Nominal			



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COMPANY

NEW YORK CLEVELAND CHICAGO

The Grasselli Chemical Co., Ltd.

TORONTO

MONTREAL

Naval Stores and Fertilizers

Linseed, raw car lots.....gal.	.67	— .68
10 barrel lots.....gal.	.70	— .71
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	.72	— .73
Double boiled.....gal.	.73	— .74
Raw tanks.....gal.	.62	— .63
English, Shipments, bbls.gal.	—	— .62
Olive, denatured.....gal.	1.15	— 1.20
Edible.....gal.	1.60	— 2.00
Foots.....lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Shipment.....lb.	.08	— .08¾
Palm Lagos, casks.....lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Bonny Old Calabar.....lb.	.06¾	— .07
Niger.....lb.	.06¾	— .06¾
Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.	—	— .09
Imported.....lb.	.08¾	— .09
Peanut Oil, refined.....lb.	.11	— .11½
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks.....lb.	.07¾	— .08
*Oriental, coast, tanks.....lb.	.08	— .08¾
*Crude, Bbls., spot.....lb.	—	— .09½
Perilla, c.i.f., N. Y.....lb.	—	— .09½
Bbls., N. Y.....lb.	.10½	— .10¾
Poppy Seed.....gal.	—	— .82
Rapeseed, ref'd bbls.....gal.	.78	— .82
Tanks Coast.....lb.	—	— .95
Blown, bbls., 8 lbs.....gal.	.95	— 1.00
Sesame, domestic, edible.....gal.	1.15	— 1.20
*Imported.....lb.	—	— .07½
Soya Bean, tanks Coast, Dec.....lb.	—	— .09
New York, bbls., crude.....lb.	.10½	— .10¾
Edible.....lb.	.10½	— .10¾
Walnut, Crude.....lb.	.10	— .10¾

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans.....	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—37.00
Columbia.....	—	—
New Orleans.....	—	—
Corn Cake.....short ton	—	—
Meal Chicago.....short ton	—	—30.00
Linseed cake, dom.....short ton	42.00	—43.00
Linseed Meal.....short ton	—	—
*Nominal	—	—

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls.gal.	—	— .81
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-	—	—
tilled, bbls.....gal.	—	—
Destructive distilled, bbls.gal.	—	—
Pitch Prime.....bbl.	—	—6.00
Rosins, B.....	—	—5.30
D.....	—	—5.30
E.....	—	—5.30
F.....	—	—5.30
G.....	—	—5.30
H.....	—	—5.35
I.....	—	—5.35
K.....	—	—6.15
M.....	—	—6.55
N.....	—	—6.75
WG.....	—	—7.05
WW.....	—	—7.30
Rosin Oil, first run.....gal.	.35	— .37
Second run.....gal.	.38	— .39
Tar, kiln-burnt.....bbl.	—	—9.50
Retort.....bbl.	—	—9.50

Fertilizer Materials

Ammon. Sulf. bulk.....100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.30
Double bgs., f.a.s., N.Y. 100 lbs.	2.60	— 2.75
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.....unit	—	—3.50
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw.....ton	30.00	—32.00
Cyanamide wks.....unit	—	—2.25
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b.	—	—
works.....unit	3.25	& .10
Nitrate Soda.....100 lbs.	2.32½	— 2.40
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b.	—	—
Chicago.....unit	3.00	& .10
Ground, N. Y.....unit	3.00	& .10

Phosphate Rock—F.o.b. Mines

Florida pebble, 68-72%.....ton	5.00	— 7.50
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.....ton	8.00	— 9.00
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c.....unit	.75	— .80
Sulfate.....unit	—	—1.00
Steamed Bone Meal, N.Y.....ton	—	—28.00

Metals

Aluminum 98-99% Virgin.....cwt.	17.00	—18.00
98-99% Remelted.....cwt.	—	—
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese.....cwt.	4.55	— 4.75
Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)	—	—
Cadmium.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Cobalt.....lb.	—	—3.00
Copper prime Lake.....cwt.	13.75	—13.87½
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	—13.87½
Casting.....cwt.	—	—12.87½
Graphite, crude, Amorphous.....ton	15.00	—42.50
Flake.....lb.	.03	— .07
Iridium.....oz.	—	—160.00
Lead, N. Y.....cwt.	4.70	— 4.80
Magnesium, 99 p.c.....lb.	—	—1.65
Manganese ore.....unit	.22	— .25
Mercury.....flask	52.00	—54.00
Nickel Ingot.....cwt.	—	—41.00
Shot.....cwt.	—	—43.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	—45.00
Palladium.....oz.	51.00	—55.00
Platinum, pure.....oz.	—	—78.00
Silver.....oz.	—	—99¾
Foreign.....oz.	—	—65¼
Tin Straits.....cwt.	—	—32.75
Banca.....cwt.	—	—
American, pure.....cwt.	—	—32.75
99 p.c. pure.....cwt.	—	—32.25
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	—	—
Wolframite, Chinese.....	2.00	— 2.35
Bolivian.....	2.75	— 3.00
Scheelite, Amer.....	—	—
Japanese.....	—	—
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment.....cwt.	—	—
Spot.....cwt.	—	—5.25

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Crude Drugs

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar Agar, No. 1.....lb.	—	.70
No. 260	.65
No. 345	.48
Agaric, white	—	1.35
Almonds, bitter	—	.40
Sweet	—	.35
Meal	—	.35
Ambergris, black	—	8.00
Grey	—	25.00
Areca Nuts .....	.08	.08½
Powdered	—	.12
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.60	.65
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	—	.05
Cantharides, Chinese .....	.90	.95
Powdered	1.05	1.10
Russian, whole	—	2.50
Powdered	—	2.60
Cascara Amarga	—	.50
Castoreum	4.00	4.25
Charcoal Willow, powdered..lb.	.06	.07
Wood, powdered .....	.04	.04½
Civet	2.75	2.80
Cochineal, U.S.P. ....oz.	.45	.48
Colocynth, Apples .....	.30	.32
Pulp, U.S.P. ....oz.	.30	.32
Spanish Apples .....	.35	.38
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste...lb.	.18	.20
Jewelers, large	—	.75
Small	—	.75
French .....	.18	.20
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.30	.45
Reeds .....	.70	.72
Ergot, Russian	—	—
Spanish	1.05	1.10
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.12	.13
Guarana	—	.80
Honey Calif. ....oz.	—	.11

Hops, N. Y., prime.....lb.	.23	.30
Pacific Coast, prime.....lb.	.23	.30
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)		
Russian	—	10.00
Kamala	—	3.25
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	.04	.05
Leeches	—	7.00
Lime Juice, clarified.....gal.	.55	.70
Lupulin	—	1.25
Lycopodium	1.35	1.40
Manna, large flake.....lb.	—	.85
Small flake .....	.50	.55
Moss, Iceland	—	.09
Irish, Bleached	—	.10
Musk, pods, Cabardine.....oz.	16.00	17.00
Tonquin	17.00	19.00
Grain, Cab. ....oz.	25.00	26.00
Tonquin	32.00	33.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals		
Nutgalls, Chinese .....	.16	.17
Aleppy .....	.13	.14
Nux Vomica, whole .....	.10	.11
Powdered .....	.15	.16
Quassia Chips	—	.09
Sandalwood, Chips	—	.35
Ground	—	.40
Scammony, resin	—	1.25
Spermacti, blocks .....	.30	.31
Storax, liquid, tech.....lb.	—	1.25
Gen., U.S.P. ....lb.	—	1.30
Tamarinds, bbls. ....lb.	.03½	.04
Kegs	—	3.00
Tar, Barbadoes	1.25	1.40
Turpentine, Venice, True...lb.	.60	.65
Artificial .....	.09	.11
Spirits, See Naval Stores		
*Nominal		

BALSAMS

Copalba, Para .....	.25	.27
South American .....	.30	.31
Fir, Canada	12.00	13.00
Oregon	—	1.50
Peru	—	1.50
Tolu .....	.30	.35

BARKS

Angostura	—	.25
Basswood Bark, pressed.....lb.	—	.14
Barberry (tree)	—	.28
Bayberry	—	.12
Blackhaw of Root .....	.27	.28
of Tree	—	.16
Buckthorn .....	.08	.09
Canella alba	—	.65
Cascara Sagrada .....	.11	.14
Cascarilla, quills	—	.35
Siftings .....	.20	.25
Chestnut .....	.09	.10
Cinchona, Red quills .....	.30	.35
Broken .....	.18	.23
Yellow, U.S.P. ....lb.	.18	.20
Condurango	—	.10
Cotton Root .....	.14	.15
Cramp (true) .....	.45	.50
Cramp (so-called)	—	.09
Dogwood, Jamaica	—	.09
Elm, Select, bbls. ....lb.	.30	.32
Grinding .....	.14	.16
Powdered .....	.16	.18
Fringe Tree26	.27
Hemlock07	.07½
Lemon Peel	—	.09
Mezereum	—	.11
Oak, red	—	.06
White	—	.06

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EPSOM SALTS

Technical

U.S.P.

Crude Drugs

Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.06	—	.07
Sweet	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.15	—	.16
Northern	lb.	.15	—	.16
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.17	—	.18
of Fruit	lb.	.17	—	.18
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.10	—	.12
Select	lb.	.24	—	.25
Simaruba	lb.	—	—	.15
Soap whole	lb.	.06	—	.07
Cut	lb.	.09	—	.10
Crushed	lb.	.09	—	.10
Wahoo of Root	lb.	—	—	.55
of Tree	lb.	.25	—	.26
Willow, Black	lb.	—	—	.06
White	lb.	—	—	.15
White Pine Rosed	lb.	—	—	.06
White Poplar	lb.	—	—	.04
Wild Cherry—				
Thin Green Rosed	lb.	.16	—	.18
Thick Rosed	lb.	.10	—	.12
Thin Natural	lb.	.09	—	.10
Thick Natural	lb.	.06	—	.07
Witch Hazel	lb.	—	—	.08

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.18	—	.20
Cassia Fistula	lb.	—	—	.15
Castor	lb.	—	—	.03½
St. Ignatius	lb.	—	—	.22
St. John's Bread	lb.	.06	—	.09
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	—	1.25
Para	lb.	.80	—	.90
Surinam	lb.	.85	—	.95
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	7.00	—	7.50
Cuts	lb.	6.50	—	6.50
Bourbon	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
South American	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Tahiti, Yellow Label	lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Green Label	lb.	1.85	—	2.00

BERRIES

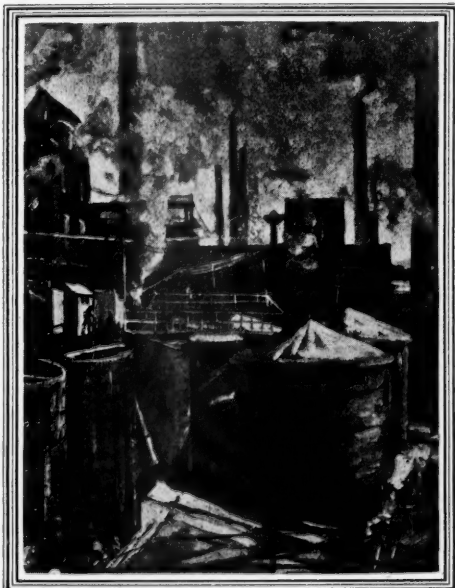
Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.90	—	1.00
NN	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Powdered	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Fish	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.35	—	.40
Juniper	lb.	—	—	.04
Laurel	lb.	—	—	.08
Poke	lb.	—	—	.18
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	—	.12
Raspberries, dried	lb.	.35	—	.40
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.13	—	.14
Sloe	lb.	.14	—	.15

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.11	—	.12
Borage	lb.	—	—	.28
Calendula Petals, Imp.	lb.	—	—	.50
Chamomile, Hungarian	lb.	.21	—	.24
Roman	lb.	—	—	.75
Clover Tops	lb.	.10	—	.11
Dogwood	lb.	.15	—	.16
Elder	lb.	.25	—	.30
Insect, open whole	lb.	.25	—	.28
Closed whole	lb.	—	—	—
Powder, Pure	lb.	.36	—	.38
Flowers and stems, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.25
Koussou	lb.	—	—	1.25
Lavender	lb.	.27	—	.40
Linden, with Leaves	lb.	.12	—	.13
Without Leaves	lb.	.22	—	.23
Malva, blue	lb.	—	—	.38
Black	lb.	—	—	1.00
Mullein	lb.	—	—	.75
Orange	lb.	—	—	.50
Peony, red	lb.	—	—	.45
Ponny, red	lb.	—	—	.50
Saffron, American	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Valencia	lb.	15.50	—	16.00
Violet	lb.	—	—	.70
Tilia (see Linden)				
*Nominal				

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	—	—	.50
Cape	lb.	.08	—	.09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Socotrine, whole	lb.	—	—	.40
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	—	—	1.60
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.26	—	.27
Seconds	lb.	.22	—	.23
Sorts Amber	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	—	.22
Asafetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	—	.33
Powdered	lb.	.60	—	.65
Benzoins, Siam	lb.	—	—	1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.26	—	.28
Camphor, ref., See Fine chem. list				
Catechu	lb.	—	—	.10
Chicle	lb.	.75	—	.80
Damar	lb.	.23	—	.24
Euphorbium	lb.	—	—	.35
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.55
Galbanum	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Gambier	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Gamboge	lb.	—	—	1.00
Guaiac	lb.	.38	—	.40
Karaya, Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.22
Kino	lb.	—	—	.50
Mastic	lb.	—	—	.55
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.43	—	.44
Sorts	lb.	.40	—	.42
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Tears	lb.	.15	—	.16
Opium, See fine chem. list				
Sandarac	lb.	.27	—	.30
Scammony Resin	lb.	—	—	1.40
Senegal, plucked	lb.	.16	—	.17
Spruce	lb.	—	—	1.00
Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l. Drugs				
Thus	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	2.85	—	2.90
No. 2 to No. 6	lb.	1.00	—	2.50
Powdered	lb.	1.25	—	1.75
Turkish	lb.	1.00	—	2.00



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Pharmaceutical Chemicals

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Solvents
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SHELLAC						ROOTS		
D. C.lb.	—	.82	Laurellb.	.03½	.04½	Aconite, U.S. P.lb.	.20	.33
Fine Orangelb.	—	.75	Life Everlastinglb.	—	.06	Aletris (Unicorn true)....lb.	.34	.35
Second Orange ....lb.	—	.70	Liverwort ....lb.	.28	.30	Alkanet ....lb.	—	.14
T. N. ....lb.	.66	.68	Lobelia ....lb.	.14	.15	Althea, cut ....lb.	.10	.11
Ground reg. ....lb.	—	.70	Matico ....lb.	—	.20	Whole ....lb.	.08	.09
Regular bleached ....lb.	—	.75	Marjoram, German ....lb.	—	.21	Angelica American ....lb.	.15	.17
Bone Dry ....lb.	—	.77	French ....lb.	.12½	.14½	Arnica ....lb.	.35	.40
LEAVES AND HERBS			Motherwort Herb ....lb.	—	.14	Arrowroot, American ....lb.	—	.06
Aconite ....lb.	.28	.30	Pennyroyal ....lb.	.08	.12	Bermuda ....lb.	—	—
Balmomy ....lb.	—	.15	Peppermint, American ....lb.	.14	.20	St. Vincent ....lb.	.04	.04½
Belladonna ....lb.	.14	.15	Pichi ....lb.	.10	.11	Bamboo Brier ....lb.	—	.06
Boneset, leaves and tops....lb.	—	.09	Prince's Pine ....lb.	—	.16	Bearsfoot ....lb.	—	.06
Buchu, short ....lb.	1.15	1.20	Pulsatilla ....lb.	—	.15	Belladonna ....lb.	.14	.15
Long ....lb.	—	1.05	Queen of the Meadow ....lb.	—	.07	Berberis Aquifolium ....lb.	.17	.18
Cannabis, true, imported....lb.	—	—	Rose, pale and red ....lb.	.25	.48	Beth ....lb.	.17	.18
American, (no assay)....lb.	—	.20	Rosemary ....lb.	.04½	.05	Blood ....lb.	.14	.15
U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.30	Rue ....lb.	.25	.30	Blueflag ....lb.	.30	.32
Catnip ....lb.	.10	.15	Sage, Dalmatian ....lb.	.05½	.06	Bryonia ....lb.	.10	.12
Chestnut ....lb.	—	.06	Greek ....lb.	.04	.04½	Burdock ....lb.	.11	.12
Chiretta ....lb.	—	.22	Spanish ....lb.	.04½	.05	Calamus, bleached ....lb.	—	.35
Coca, Huanuco ....lb.	—	—	Savory ....lb.	.10	.12	Unbleached, natural ....lb.	—	.12
Truxillo ....lb.	—	.50	Senna, Alexandria, whole...lb.	.58	.60	Cohosh, black ....lb.	.08	.09
Coltsfoot ....lb.	—	.08	Half Leaf ....lb.	.20	.22	Blue ....lb.	.08	.10
Corn Silk ....lb.	—	.06	Siftings ....lb.	.10	.11	Colchicum ....lb.	.13	.15
Damiana ....lb.	.10	.11	Powdered ....lb.	.14	.15	Colombo, whole ....lb.	.02	.04
Deer Tongue ....lb.	—	.09	Tinnevelly, Jobbing ....lb.	.14	.15	Comfrey ....lb.	.20	.32
Digitalis ....lb.	.10	.11	Grinding ....lb.	.06	.08	Culver's ....lb.	.15	.16
Eucalyptus ....lb.	—	.06	Pods ....lb.	.07½	.08	Cranesbill ....lb.	.12	.14
Euphorbia Pilulifera ....lb.	.11	.12	Powdered ....lb.	.08	.10	Dandelion, Imported ....lb.	.08½	.09
Grindelia Robusta ....lb.	—	.12	Sideritis, cut ....lb.	—	.22	Doggrass, U.S.P., cut....lb.	.12	.13
Henbane ....lb.	.22	.24	Skullcap, Western ....lb.	—	.20	Echinacea ....lb.	—	.35
Henna ....lb.	.18	.19	Spearment, American ....lb.	—	.20	Elecampane ....lb.	—	.11
Horehound ....lb.	.09	.09½	Squaw Vine ....lb.	.15	.16	Galangal ....lb.	—	.10
Jaborandi ....lb.	.34	.36	Stramonium ....lb.	.14	.15	Gelsemium ....lb.	.14	.15
			Tansy ....lb.	.16	.18	Gentian ....lb.	.07½	.08
			Thyme Spanish ....lb.	.06½	.07			
			Uva Ursilb.	.09	.09½			
			Witch Hazellb.	.04	.04½			
			Wormwood, importedlb.	.15	.16			
			Yerba Santalb.	.11	.12			



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Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.39	—	.40	Senega	lb.	.75	—	.80	Foenugreek	lb.	.02½	—	.03
See Spices					Serpentaria	lb.	—	—	.90	Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	1.00	—	3.00	Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	—	.21	Chilian	lb.	—	—	—
Northwestern wild	lb.	6.00	—	8.00	Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.30	—	.31	Job's Tears, white	lb.	—	—	.08
Southern wld	lb.	5.00	—	7.00	Stripped	lb.	—	—	.50	Larkspur	lb.	—	—	.17
Gold Seal	lb.	—	—	3.25	Spikenard	lb.	.19	—	.20	Lobelia	lb.	—	—	.70
Powdered	lb.	3.85	—	4.00	Squill, white	lb.	.05	—	.06	Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—	.10
Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	—	—	.30	Stillingia	lb.	.09	—	.10	Bombay, Brown	lb.	—	—	.06½
White	lb.	—	—	.15	Stone	lb.	—	—	.10	California, Brown	lb.	.05	—	.08½
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.16	Turneric Madras	lb.	.06	—	.06½	Yellow	lb.	—	—	.06½
Helonias (Unicorn false)	lb.	—	—	.48	Aleppy	lb.	.06	—	.06½	Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.07	—	.08
Ipecac Cartagena	lb.	1.35	—	1.40	China	lb.	.06	—	.06½	English, Yellow	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Powdered	lb.	1.60	—	1.65	Unicorn false, See Helonias					Danish, Yellow	lb.	.05½	—	.05½
Rio whole	lb.	1.35	—	1.40	True, See Aletris					Dutch, Yellow	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Powdered	lb.	1.60	—	1.65	Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.10	—	.11	Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Jalap, whole	lb.	.13	—	.16	Yellow Dock	lb.	—	—	.15	Turkish	lb.	—	—	.08½
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.23	—	.25	Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	—	.30	Blue Indian	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Kava Kava	lb.	—	—	.17						White Indian	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Lady Slipper	lb.	.65	—	.70						Quince	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	—	—	—						Rape South Amer.	lb.	.04	—	.06
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.06	—	.07						Japanese, small	lb.	—	—	.08
Selected	lb.	.25	—	.28						Sabadilla	lb.	—	—	.11
Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.43						Stavesacre	lb.	—	—	.23
Lovage	lb.	.40	—	.45						Stramonium	lb.	—	—	.24
Manaca	lb.	—	—	.20						Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	—	—
Mandrake	lb.	.11	—	.12						Kombe	lb.	—	—	.35
Musk, Russian	lb.	—	—	—						Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.08½	—	.09						South American	lb.	.04	—	.05
Verona	lb.	.07	—	.08						Worm, American	lb.	.10	—	.11
Powdered	lb.	.08	—	.11						*Levant	lb.	—	—	1.40
Fingers	lb.	.80	—	1.00										
Paricra Brava	lb.	—	—	.25										
Pellitory	lb.	—	—	.08										
Pink true	lb.	—	—	.85										
Pleurisy	lb.	—	—	.19										
Poke	lb.	.07	—	.07½										
Rhatany	lb.	.10	—	.11										
Rhubarb														
High Dried	lb.	—	—	—										
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.60										
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.45	—	.50										
Mexican	lb.	.45	—	.47										
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Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.39	—	.40
Fancy Bold	lb.	.40	—	.42
Japan	lb.	.08¾	—	.09
Cochin ABC and lemon	lb.	.12	—	.15
Mace, Siau	lb.	.37	—	.38
Banda, No. 1	lb.	.34	—	.35
Batavia	lb.	.28	—	.30
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.17	—	.18
75s-80s	lb.	.22	—	.23
Pepper, Black Sing	lb.	.08½	—	.09
White	lb.	.13½	—	.14
Peppers, Red, Mombasa	lb.	.31½	—	.32
Cherries	lb.	.20	—	.21
Bombay	lb.	.17	—	.19
Japan	lb.	.38	—	.39
Pimento, Select	lb.	—	—	.04

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.20	—	.25
Bees, white	lb.	.33	—	.35
Yellow, clean	lb.	.15½	—	.17
Crude	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Candelilla	lb.	.25	—	.27
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.55	—	.56
No. 1, North Country	lb.	.45	—	.46
No. 2, North Country	lb.	—	—	.26
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	—	—	.15
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	—	—	.15
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.07½	—	.08
White	lb.	.08½	—	.10
Japan	lb.	.18	—	.20
Montan, crude	lb.	.04½	—	.05
*Bleached	lb.	—	—	.30
Ozokerite, brown	lb.	.22	—	.24
Green	lb.	—	—	.06
Refined, yellow	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Paraffin, ref'd 118-130 deg.m.p. lb.	lb.	.04½	—	.06
Ref'd 118-120 deg.	lb.	—	—	.06
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils				
*Nominal				

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Bitter, f.f. P.A.	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chems.				
Sweet	lb.	.40	—	.45
Peach Kernel (Apricot)	lb.	.27½	—	.30
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Rectified	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Anise Technical	lb.	.57½	—	.60
U. S. P.	gal.	—	—	.35
Bay	lb.	2.25	—	2.35
Bergamot	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Artificial	lb.	—	—	3.00
Birch Tar, Rect.	lb.	—	—	2.75
Crude	lb.	—	—	1.85
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Cade	lb.	.65	—	.75
Caput, Native	lb.	.65	—	.70
U.S.P.	lb.	.75	—	.80
Camphor, by-product	lb.	.09	—	.10
Japanese white	lb.	.21	—	.22
Cananga, Native	lb.	3.00	—	3.10
Rectified	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	—	—	1.60
Crude	lb.	—	—	1.40
Cassia Technical	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Lead, Free	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.80	—	.82
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.35	—	.36
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	15.00	—	16.00
Leaf	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.42	—	.44
Java	lb.	.75	—	.80
Cloves, cans	lb.	2.30	—	2.40
Bottles	lb.	2.45	—	2.50
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	—	.65
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	9.00	—	9.50
Croton	lb.	—	—	1.10
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	6.50	—	6.75
Cumin	lb.	—	—	5.00
Dill	lb.	—	—	4.50

Erigeron	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Eucalyptus, Austrian, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	5.00	—	6.50
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Turkish	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Ginger	lb.	—	—	6.75
Gingergrass	lb.	—	—	2.75
Hemlock	lb.	—	—	.75
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Wood	lb.	.50	—	.60
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	3.10	—	3.50
Spike, Spanish	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	.67½	—	.75
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Limes, Expressed	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Distilled	lb.	.55	—	.60
Linaloe	lb.	2.60	—	2.70
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Mirbane, ref. see Aromatic Chemicals				
Mustard, natural	lb.	—	—	20.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—	3.25
Neroli, Bigarade	oz.	8.00	—	35.00
Petale	oz.	10.00	—	30.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—	3.45
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
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West Indianlb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sassafras, naturallb.	1.00	— 1.10
Artificiallb.	.51	— .53
Savinlb.	—	— 5.00
Spearmint ....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Spruce ....lb.	—	— .75
Tansy, Amer. ....lb.	—	— 7.50
Tar, bbls. ....gal.	.28	— .30
Refined, U.S.P., cans....gal.	—	— 1.00
Thyme, red, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
White, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Vetivert, Bourbon ....lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Wine, heavy ....lb.	—	— 3.00
Wintergreen, sweet birch....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Genuine Gaultheria ....lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk....lb.	—	— .40
Wormseed Baltimore ....lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Wormwood Dom. ....lb.	11.75	— 12.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon....lb.	12.00	— 14.00
Manila ....lb.	25.00	— 30.00
Artificial ....lb.	—	— 10.00

Oleo-resins

Aspidium (Malefern) ....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Capsicum ....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cubeb ....lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Ginger ....lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Malefern ....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Mullein (so-called) ....lb.	—	— 5.00
*Orris, domesticlb.	—	— 20.00
Importedlb.	—	— 22.00
Pepper, blacklb.	—	— 6.00
Vanillalb.	8.75	— 10.00

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Chalk, precipitatedlb.	.02 1/2	— .03 1/2
Civetoz.	2.75	— 3.00
Lanolin hydrouslb.	.12	— .15
Lanolin anhydrouslb.	.15	— .18
Musk Cab., pods.oz.	16.00	— 17.00
Musk, Cab., grains.oz.	25.00	— 26.00
Musk, Tonquin, grains.oz.	32.00	— 33.00
Musk, Tonquin, pods.oz.	17.00	— 19.00
Orris Root, Florentine, wholelb.	.08 1/2	— .09
Veronalb.	—	— .07
Powdered, Gran.lb.	.08	— .12
Rice Starchlb.	.09	— .10
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Borneollb.	—	— 3.50
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Citrallb.	3.75	— 4.00
Eucalyptollb.	.88	— .90
Eugenollb.	3.25	— 3.50
Geraniollb.	2.50	— 3.00
Iso-Eugenol ....lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Linaloollb.	6.50	— 7.00
Menthhollb.	4.75	— 4.85
Rhodinollb.	15.00	— 18.00
Safrollb.	.72 1/2	— .75

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Amyl Butyratelb.	—	— 2.50
Amyl Salicylatelb.	1.25	— 1.35
Anisic Aldehydelb.	4.25	— 4.50
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Free From Chlorine....lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Benzyl Acetate ....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Benzyl Alcohol ....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Benzyl Benzoate ....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Bromstyrol ....lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Cinnamic Acid ....lb.	—	— 3.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde ....lb.	—	— 4.50
Citronellal ....lb.	—	— 2.50
Coumarin ....lb.	—	— 3.75
Resale ....lb.	—	— 3.75
Diphenylloxidelb.	.80	— .90
Ethyl Cinnamatelb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranyl Acetatelb.	5.50	— 6.00
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Methyl Anthranilatelb.	4.50	— 4.75
Methyl Cinnamatelb.	4.75	— 5.00
Methyl Paracresollb.	10.00	— 12.00
Methyl Salicylate ....lb.	—	— .40
Resale ....lb.	—	— .35
Mirbane, rect., drums extra.lb.	.11	— .12
Musk Ambrette ....lb.	15.00	— 16.00
Musk Ketone ....lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Musk Xylene ....lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Nerolin ....lb.	—	— 2.50
Phenylacetaldehyde ....lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Phenylacetic Acidlb.	4.00	— 4.25
Phenylethylalcohollb.	7.50	— 9.00
Terpineol, C. P.lb.	.45	— .60
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COLORS—9 pkgs., Geigy Co., Havre; 1 csk., Textile Alliance, Havre; 2 csks., Sayles Bleacheries, Leith; 1 csk., H. R. Ackerman, Liverpool; 4 cs., D. S. Hesse Bro., Hamburg; 1 csk., Lunham & Moore, Hamburg; 9 csks., Franklin Importing & Exporting Co., Hamburg; 3 csks., Textile Alliance, Antwerp; 14 drs., 13 csks., Ciba Co., Antwerp; 16 csks., 20 cylinders, Sandoz Chemical Works, Antwerp; 9 cylinders, F. Bredt & Co., Antwerp; 1 kg., Textile Alliance, Antwerp; 3 csks., Sandoz Chemical Works, Antwerp; 1 csk., Andrek & Dunk,

Antwerp; 38 pkgs., C. B. Richard & Co., Hamburg; 4 cs., Order, Hamburg; Bronze, 25 cs., Order, Bremen; Earth, 20 bbls., W. A. Foster & Co., Hamburg

COPRA—2,750 bgs., Atkins Broll & Co., Tahiti; 8,000 bgs., Wyhtman & Crane, Papecte

CASEINE—2,027 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires

DIVI DIVI—263 bgs., Schmud, Fils & Co., Monte Cristi; 544 scroons, G. Amsinck & Co., Puerto Plata

DRUGS—14 cs., E. Fougere & Co., Havre; 5 cs., Bernard, Judae & Co., Hamburg; 1 csk., P. C. Kuyper & Co., Hamburg

EGG YOLK—5 cs., Order, Shanghai

EXTRACTS—Logwood, 216 csks., West Indies Chemical Co., Kingston; 152 bbls., Logwood Mfg. Corporation, Cape Haitien; Quebracho, 8,213 bgs., T. J. Coshy, Montevideo; 2,040 bgs., National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Buenos Aires; Sumac, 20 csks., 1 cs., C. Huisking Line, Palermo; Valonea, 404 sks., Baring Bros. & Co., Singapore

EXCEDOL—15 cs., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg

GLUE—40 bbls., Order, Marseilles

GLUESTOCK—136 bbls., Italia America, Genoa

GINGERINE—2 cs., Order, London

GELATINE—40 bgs., Benker & Co., Havre; 25 cs., P. C. Zuhlke, Antwerp; 135 bgs., Order, Hamburg

GUMS—420 pkgs., France Campbell & Darling, Manila; 3 pkgs., Peek & Velsor, London; 1,000 cs., Lee, Higginson & Co., Port Sudan; 500 bgs., Order, Port Sudan; 57 cs., Arms Trading Corporation, Havre; Chiclé, 319 bbls., B. L. Atwater, Trinidad; Copal, 100 bgs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 644 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 210 bgs., Columbia Bank, Antwerp; 13 cs., 864 bsks., Irving National Bank, Macassar; 668 bsks., Ned Handel My., Macassar; 2,504 cs., Order, Macassar; Damar, 140 bgs.,

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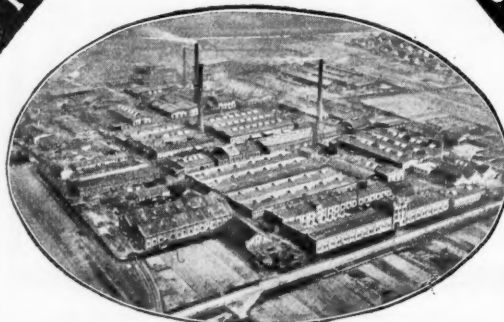
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Leather Industry	

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Baring Bros. & Co., Singapore; **Tragacanth**, 16 cs., Thurston & Braidich, London

HERBS—22 cs., American Express Co., Bremen; 27 cs., Order, Marseilles; **Medicinal**, 4 bbls., Peck & Velsor, Hamburg

HOPS—100 bbls., Y. Sonnenschein, Hamburg; 10 bbls., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg; 20 bbls., D. R. Crotley, Hamburg; 10 cs., Heemsoth, Basse & Co., Hamburg

INDIGO—2002 csks., National City Bank, Havre

IRON OXIDE—22 csks., L. H. Butcher, Liverpool; 97 csks., J. A. McNulty, Liverpool; 46 bbls., Scott, Libby & Co., Malaga

JUNIPER BERRIES—300 csks., Bernham Chemical & Metal Corp., Bordeaux

KAPOC—188 bbls., Order, Sourabaya; 200 bbls., Bank of America, Sourabaya; 500 bbls., Order, Sourabaya; 362 cs., Bank of British West Africa, Samarang; 198 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Samarang; 506 bbls., Fourth Atlantic National Bank, Samarang; 1,336 bbls., Order, Samarang

LITHOPONE—38 bbls., Irving National Bank, Hamburg; 38 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 5 csks., G. Kelly, Bremen; 1,200 csks., B. Moore & Co., Antwerp; 120 bbls., American Kreuger & Toll Corporation, Hamburg

LEAVES—Laurel, 50 bbls., Order, Marseilles; **Patchouli**, 115 bbls., Order, Penang; **Stramonium**, 13 bbls., S. B. Penick & Co., Hamburg; **Sumac**, 140 bbls., Standard Dyewood Co., Palermo

LIME SALTS—Citrate, 140 csks., Perry, Rye & Co., Dominica; **Tartrate**, 300 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Piraeus

LIME JUICE—12 csks., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 29 csks., Perry, Rye & Co., Dominica; 9 csks., 1 bbl., Planters Produce Co., Dominica; 7 csks., Van Dyk & Lindsey, Dominica

LEECHES—5 bbls., American Express Co., Naples

LICORICE—4,102 bbls., McAndrews, Forbes & Co., Basra; 4 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Naples; **Paste**, 250 cs., H. Ultard, Barcelona

MYROBALANS—7,838 pkts., Order, Calcutta; 9,150 pkts., Order, Calcutta

MEDICINALS—4 cs., Italian Drug Importing Co., Naples; 1 cse., American Shipping Co., Genoa; 1 bx., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Naples; 42 cs., E. Fougere & Co., London

OILS—3 bbls., Adele Forwarding Co., Naples; 6 csks., M. Scalfano, Palermo; 200 cs., Order, Malaga; 26 csks., A. E. Rittwagen, Malaga; 69 bbls., A. E. Rittwagen, Tarragona; 100 bbls., Guaranty Trust Co., Tarragona; 150 bbls., Schroeder Bros., Tarragona; 50 csks., Vidal Violet Delsors, Tarragona; 25 bbls., Chatham & Phoenix National Bank, Tarragona; 65 cs., 10 csks., Order, Tarragona

Coconut, 1,242 long tons, Linseed Oil Co., Manila; 680 bbls., Guaranty Trust Co., Tahiti; 780 tons, Order, Manila; **Codliver**, 50 bbls., E. R. Squibb & Sons, Bergen; 25 bbls., Ozomulsion Co., Bergen; 200 bbls., Cook & Swan, Bergen; 20 bbls., Davis & Laurence, Bergen; 140 bbls., Order, Bergen; **Linseed**, 15 bbls., W. P. Fuller & Co., Pernambuco; **Olive**, 33 cs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Naples; 2 bbls., E. Craca, Naples; 3 cs., M. Imparato, Naples; 1 cse., G. Ascone, Naples; 5 bbls., C. De Risi, Naples; 1 bbl., R. Pagano, Naples; 2 cs., R. Latraccia & Bros., Naples; 10 cs., Order, Naples; 4 bbls., N. Licandre, Messina; 6 bbls., D. Corigliano, Messina; 4 bbls., J. Moschella, Messina; 1 cse., S. Giovanni, Messina; 9 bbls., Colombo Co., Messina; 6 bbls., S. Nicola, Messina; 1 csk., C. Nicale, Messina; 5 bbls., Order, Messina; 101 cs., S. Scarpaci, Palermo; 6 csks., S. Filigro, Palermo; 2 cs., G. Oliver, Palermo; 16 cs., Mercantile National Bank, Naples; 8 bbls., G. Grimaldi, Naples; 18 cs., General Transport Co., Naples; 1 bbl., G. Ascioni, Naples; 20 cs., L. D'Alessandro, Naples; 30 bbls., B. D'Angelo, Naples; 13 bbls., Order, Naples; 504 cs., East River National Bank, Genoa; 110 cs., Italian Grocery Co., Genoa; 350 cs., Oceano Shipping Co., Genoa; 425 cs., Von Bremen, Asche & Co., Genoa; 50 cs., Strohmeier & Arpe Co., Genoa; 50 bbls., National Bank of Commerce, Genoa; 58 cs., American Express Co., Genoa; 985 cs., Order, Genoa; 175 bbls., Columbia Trust Co., Barcelona; 5 cs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Naples; 100 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Marseilles; 27 cs., Van Oppen & Co., Marseilles; 100 bbls., Royal Bank of Canada, Malaga; 200 bxs., East River National Bank, Malaga; 356 cs., 50 bbls., A. E. Rittwagen, Malaga; 50 bbls., Order, Malaga; 10 bbls., A. Copitas, Piraeus; 300 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Genoa; 218 cs., Tribuno & Garrish, Genoa; 50 cs., East

River National Bank, Genoa; 200 cs., Order, Genoa; **Sperm**, 2 bbls., Procter & Gamble Co., Glasgow; **Sulfur**, 200 bbls., G. Baccalas, Patras; 200 bbls., Roma Bancode, Naples; 500 bbls., Order, Naples; **Nut**, 595 csks., Innes & Co., Hankow; **Whale**, 2 bbls., Procter & Gamble Co., Glasgow; **Wood**, 61 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 60 csks., Order, Hamburg; 59 bbls., Order, Antwerp; 443 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 604 csks., Order, Hankow

OILS ESSENTIAL—30 cs., Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., Messina; 150 cs., American Exchange National Bank, Messina; 800 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; 8 cs., London Joint City & Midland Bank, Messina; 150 cs., Smyth Nerole & Co., Palermo; 70 cs., Order, Messina; 150 cs., Colombo Co., Palermo; 7 cs., Morana, Inc., Havre; 17 cs., Roure Bertrand Fils, Havre; 4 csks., Order, Malaga; 2 drs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Malaga; 3 drs., Order, Malaga; **Anise**, 100 cs., Langer & Co., Canton; **Citronella**, 6 drs., Catz Java Trading Co., Sourabaya; 74 drs., Order, Batavia; 12 drs., National City Bank, Colombo; 8 drs., Bank of New York, Batavia; 1 cse., Netherland Corporation for Oversea Trade, Batavia; 12 drs., Catz American Co., Batavia; **Lemon**, 200 cs., East River National Bank, Messina; 100 cs., Order, Messina; 250 cs., Order, Palermo; **Lemongrass**, 1 drum, C. G. Euler, Hamburg; **Linaloe**, 10 cs., Order, Vera Cruz; **Orange**, 20 cs., Colonial Bank, Kingston; 26 cs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston; **Patchouli**, 1 cse., C. G. Euler, Hamburg; **Petit Grain**, 20 cs., S. A. Stafford & Co., Buenos Aires

PHOSPHORUS—5 cs., W. E. Miller, Antwerp

PLUMBAGO—100 bgs., C. Matheur, Genoa; 200 bgs., Kountze Bros., Genoa

POTASSIUM SALTS—100 csks., Peters White & Co., Hamburg; **Cautic**, 100 drs., Peters, White & Co., Hamburg; 53 drs., Irving National Bank, Hamburg; 95 drs., Order, Hamburg; 16 drs., Order, Hamburg; **Chlorate**, 2,000 csks., **Chlorite**, 6,275 bgs., F. C. Bossert, Antwerp; 125 bgs., Order, Antwerp; **Muriate**, 3,750 bgs., Order, Bremen; 1,000 bgs., A. Vogel, Hamburg; **Nitrate**, 37 csks., Globe Shipping Co., Hamburg

ROOTS—160 bbls., Irving National Bank, Hamburg; 2 bbls., Order, Hamburg; **Broom**, 30 pkgs., H. Trieste Co., Vera Cruz; **Ipecac**, 12 bgs., R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena; 20 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena; **Sarsaparilla**, 4 bbls., Lanman & Kemp, Vera Cruz

RUM—1 cse., A. Faubert, Port au Prince

SEEDS—598 csks., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Valparaiso; 10 bgs., J. P. De Rosa, Naples; 3 cs., Milton Snedeker, Havre; 10 csks., Meadows, Wye & Co., Havre; 5 csks., J. W. Hampton, Jr. & Co., Havre; 6 csks., American Shipping Co., Havre; 48 csks., Maltus Ware, Havre; 70 csks., J. C. Robold & Co., Havre; 15 pkgs., Peter Henderson & Co., Havre; 28 bgs., F. Henderson & Co., Leith; 18 bgs., L. Pellino, Naples; 72 pkgs., American Express Co., Antwerp; 12 bgs., R. S. Holtzoff & Co., London; 28 bgs., Bernard Judae & Co., London; 27 bgs., F. B. Vandegriff & Co., London; 2 bgs., W. M. Hunt & Co., London; 55 bgs., Order, London; 7 csks., Order, Hamburg; **Angelica**, 27 bbls., Order, Hamburg; **Castor**, 5,979 bgs., Order, Santos; 6,300 bgs., Order, Pernambuco; **Colza**, 250 bgs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Havre; **Fennel**, 10 bbls., Stallman & Co., Hamburg; **Flaxseed**, 106,677 bgs., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, St. Lucia; 17,479 bgs., L. Dreyfus & Co., Buenos Aires; 61,576 bgs., Spencer Kellogg & Co., Rosario; **Quince**, 7 pkgs., Order, Malaga

RED SAUNDERS—652 bgs., Order, Port Sudan

SODIUM SALTS—Chlorate, 300 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Antwerp; **Fluoride**, 43 cs., Order, Hamburg; **Maltic**, 393 cs., E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Bergen; **Sulfide**, 215 drs., Guaranty Trust Co., Marseilles; 115 bbls., C. T. Grant & Co., **Yellow Prussiate**, 27 csks., H. W. Peabody & Co., Liverpool; 24 csks., Order, Liverpool

SAL AMMONIAC—5 csks., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Liverpool

SAFFRON—2 cs., Anderson, Hillier Co., Havre; 1 cse., Order, Barcelona

SALT—300 bgs., G. Borgfeldt & Co., Bremen; 540 csks., W. A. Hazard & Co., Liverpool

SAPONINE—5 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg

SHELLAC—100 bgs., British Bank of South America, London; 300 bgs., Yokohama Specie Bank, Calcutta; 350 bgs., Goshens & Cunliffe, Calcutta; 100 bgs., Chatham & Phenix National Bank, Calcutta; 400 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 100 bgs., Order, Calcutta

SOAP—10 cs., Judson Freight Forwarding Co., Hamburg; 50 cs., R. Moellhauser, Alicante; 50 cs., New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.,

Marseilles; **Mineral**, 8 cs., H. Rubenstein & Co., Antwerp

SPICES—Cassia, 25 cs., Van Loan & Co., Canton; 50 cs., W. Tappenback, Canton; 550 cs., Van Loan & Co., Canton; 50 cs., Arnold Bros., Canton; 949 bbls., Equitable Trust Co., Pandang; 1,831 pkgs., Order, Pandang; 1,500, 500 cs., Innes & Co., Canton; 150 bbls., Arnold Bros., Canton; 500 bbls., Stickney & Poor, Canton; 250 bbls., C. E. Armstrong, Canton; 50 cs., an Loan & Co., Canton; 2,000 bbls., Order, Canton; **buds**, 100 cs., Daarshower Co., Canton; 200 cs., Arnold Bros., Canton; 50 cs., B. C. Ritchie, Canton; **Cloves**, 500 bbls., 488 bgs., Childs & Joseph, London; **Ginger**, 182 bgs., Order, Liverpool; 150 csks., W. G. Patrick & Co., Canton; 150 csks., R. V. Delapenha & Co., Canton; 250 csks., Peabody & Co., Canton; 100 csks., C. H. Demarest, Canton; 19 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston; **Preserved**, 350 csks., H. W. Peabody & Co., Canton; 25 bbls., Ruykhaver Bros., Canton; **Mace**, 3 bbls., 2 cs., Catz American Co., Grenada; 172 cs., Bankers Trust Co., Pandang; 67 cs., Huth & Co., Pandang; **Mustard**, 4 crts., A. E. Meyer & Co., Hamilton; 7 cs., Menzel & Co., Bremen; 50 cs., L. Gandolfi & Co., Genoa; **Nutmegs**, 75 bgs., Order, Singapore; 47 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; 25 bgs., Catz American Co., Grenada; **Pepper**, **Black**, 300 bbls., Schulz & Ruckgaber, Batavia; **White**, 140 bgs., C. T. Wilson & Co., Singapore; 344 bgs., L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore; 240 bgs., Order, Singapore; 345 bgs., Order, Singapore

STARCH—Corn, 500 cs., Lunham & Moore, Antwerp; **Powdered**, 40 cs., Orbis Products Trading Co., Antwerp

SULFUR—27 cylinders, E. F. Drew & Co., Marseilles; 100 csks., Neumann, Schweirs & Co., Bordeaux

SUMAC—210 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Palermo; 394 bbls., Order, Palermo; 11 pkgs., Order, Trieste; **Ground**, 1,400 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Palermo; 350 bgs., First National Bank of Boston, Palermo; 700 bgs., Irving National Bank, Palermo; 280 bgs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Palermo; 700 bgs., Order, Palermo

TALC—950 bgs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Genoa; 500 bgs., Caldwell Shipping Co., Genoa; 300 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bros., Genoa; 200 bgs., C. Mathieu, Genoa

TARTAR—107 bgs., Order, Trieste; **Cream**, 100 csks., W. R. Grace & Co., Palermo; 75 csks., Kachurin Drug Co., Palermo; 20 csks., Jewwood & Seller, Palermo; 78 csks., American Woodpulp Corporation, Hamburg; 100 bbls., W. R. Greff Co., Palermo; 20 bbls., H. Hinrichs Corporation, Hamburg; 150 csks., Order, Genoa; 120 pkgs., Order, Marseilles

TAPIOCA—303 bgs., Watt & Scott, Singapore; **Flour**, 10,226 bgs., O'dam Handy, Sourabaya; 1,646 bgs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Sourabaya; 823 pkgs., Catz Java Trading Co., Sourabaya; 1,580 bgs., National Bank of Commerce, Batavia; 512 bgs., Catz American Co., Batavia; 77 bgs., New York & Cuba Mail, Liverpool; 525 bgs., Nat'l Bank of Commerce, Batavia; 1,021 bgs., Catz American Co., Batavia; 206 bgs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Sourabaya; 10,479 bgs., National City Bank, Sourabaya; **Pearl**, 299 bgs., O'dam Handy, Sourabaya; 600 bgs., Order, Penang; 305 bgs., Watt & Scott, Singapore

VERMOUTH—2,300 cs., N. A. Taylor & Co., Genoa; 125 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles

WAX—6 bbls., Ultramares Corporation, Puerto Plata; **Bees**, 60 bgs., D. Steengrafe, Hamburg; **Montan**, 84 bgs., Irving National Bank, Hamburg

WINE MEDICINAL—80 pkgs., J. Garneau Co., Liverpool; 220 octaves, American Drugists Syndicate Co., Liverpool; 903 cs., E. St. Laurent & Co., Hamburg; 30 pipes, A. D. Shaw & Co., Hamburg; 30 csks., E. J. Hazlitt, Hamburg; 1,000 cs., Scaramelli & Co., Genoa; 631 cs., E. Fucini & Co., Genoa; 1,200 cs., National Park Bank, Genoa; 71 csks., Rius & Abbott, Malaga; 100 csks., H. & N. Pallares, Malaga; 100 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Barcelona; 150 csks., F. Loveland, Tarragona; 80 csks., A. D. Shaw & Co., Tarragona; 175 cs., J. Wile Sons & Co., Tarragona

WINE LEES—506 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Piraeus

WHISKEY—4 pkgs., Erie R. R. Co., Glasgow; 2 cs., R. H. Elizalote, Guayaquil

WHITING—1,100 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 540 bgs., Taintor Trading Co., Dunkirk

ZINC SALTS—Chloride, 19 drs., Order, Hamburg; 111 drs., H. Hollesen, Hamburg

Books of Trade Interest

ORGANIC SYNTHESSES: An Annual Publication of Satisfactory Methods for the Preparation of Organic Chemicals. Vol. I. Edited by Roger Adams, James Bryant Conant, Hans Thatcher Clarke, and Oliver Kamm. 8 vo., 84 pages. John Wiley & Sons, New York. 1921.

A compendium of practical methods of synthesis for the use of the research chemist. The present effort is made with the idea of giving the research chemists of the country the reliable methods of preparing organic compounds which have been developed by the universities and others during the past period of shortage. The editorial committee consisting of Adams, of the University of Illinois, Conant, of Harvard University, Clarke, of the Eastman Kodak Co., and Kamm, of Parke, Davis & Co., proposes to publish a volume each year believing that the need for such methods will continue. The syntheses in the present volume include the following: alkyl bromides, allyl alcohol, benzene sulfonyl chloride, benzil, benzoic acid, benzoïn, a-bromonaphthalene, p-bromophenol, diacetone alcohol, furfural, mesityl oxide, methylene iodide, methyl hexyl carbinol (capryl alcohol), anhydrous oxalic acid, thiophenol, trimethylamine and trimethylamine hydrochloride. The volume is conveniently bound in cloth for permanent reference.

BUSINESS FORMS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. Eighth edition of the Pierce Manual of Business Forms and Customs. Revised by Louis B. Moffett. 8 vo., 195 pages. Published by Pierce School of Business Administration, Philadelphia.

The opening chapters are devoted to information of value to every business man and clerk concerning the deposit slip, indorsement of checks, using checks as vouchers, the certified check, and the check that is easily "raised". Later chapters cover promissory notes and drafts, cashier's check, and certificate of deposit. An important chapter to the exporter and importer is the one on foreign exchange and letters of credit. Other subjects treated are stocks and bonds, insurance, transportation, telegraph and cable customs, mercantile agencies, and the U. S. postal system.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. Vol. I. Qualitative Analysis. Based on the German text of F. P. Treadwell. Translated and revised by William T. Hall, Mass. Institute of Technology. Fifth English Edition. 8 vo., 397 pages. John Wiley & Sons, New York. 1921.

The present fifth English edition has been revised and entirely rewritten with additions suggested by the seventeenth edition of Fresenius' *Anleitung zur qualitativen Analyse*, and the latest edition of A. A. Noyes' *Qualitative Chemical Analysis*. It has been the aim of the author to carry on the scheme of previous editions but the present edition includes much new matter, especially as regards the tests for the rarer metals and acids, which have been much amplified.

INDUSTRIAL HYDROGEN. By Hugh S. Taylor, D. Sc., Princeton University. American Chemical Society Monograph Series. 8 vo., 210 pages. Chemical Catalog Co., New York. 1921.

A study of the scientific and technical bases of the industry of the production of hydrogen with reference to the literature and patents. Each of the commercial processes used is studied carefully through its development to its present state. The great value of the present monograph is that it collects into one volume the entire subject of industrial hydrogen.

FOOD PRODUCTS: Their Sources, Chemistry and Use. By E. S. Bailey, Ph.D., University of Kansas. Second Revised Edition. Illustrated. 8 vo., 551 pages. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia. 1921.

An exhaustive treatise on the composition, sources, and uses of foods and food products designed for the use of the dietitian.

Pacific Coast Notes

W. P. Fuller & Co., paint manufacturers and jobbers, with headquarters at San Francisco, will erect a branch at Fresno, Cal.

Contracts have been awarded by the Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. for repairs to its plant on Davidson street, San Francisco, caused recently by fire.

A. L. Greene has taken a lease on a two-story building at 1151 Mission St., San Francisco, and will fit up a paint and kalsomine factory.

A building is being erected at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to house machinery for the testing of high pressure gas cylinders and ammonia flasks.

C. G. Wuthrich and Robert Elliott, who have been engaged in business at Pasadena, Cal., as the Wash-toff Chemical Co. have dissolved partnership.

The Cliff Commercial Co. has been organized at San Francisco to engage in the general import and export business with offices at 593 Market st. R. H. Ohea, secretary of the Paraffine Companies, Inc., is one of the officials.

The San Benito Coal Co. has been organized by San Francisco interests for the purpose of developing coal deposits south of this city. It is announced that a general business of gas-making and dye-making will be undertaken.

The Fertilore Co., 268 Market st., San Francisco, has developed a deposit of fertilore in Mariposa County, California, and this fertilizer, which contains iron and sulfur, is being used extensively by apricot growers around San Francisco Bay.

A representative of the Procter & Gamble Co. has arrived at San Francisco to supervise the work on a branch factory to be erected in an east-bay suburb. The company owns a site comprising fifty-six acres and is having this filled with silt pumped from the harbor.

A large deposit of barium has been developed in Shasta County, California, and about five hundred tons a month are being shipped to paint manufacturers at San Francisco. On Beegum Creek, near this deposit, mining for platinum is being prosecuted vigorously and efforts are being made to clean up the creek bed before the rainy season.

The Mineral Products Co., whose potash plant near Marysvale, Utah, was closed about a year ago, because of the excessive cost in the process of reduction, is to be re-opened. A new process has been perfected for the reduction of alunite, making aluminum the chief object, while saving the potash as a by-product. The American Potash Co., near by, is also planning to reopen.

Imports at San Francisco during the week ending Dec. 10 included the following: On the steamer E. D. Kingsley, from Sydney, 350 tons lime; on the steamer Saleier, from the Dutch East Indies and Manila, 432 bags tapioca seed, 797 bales tapioca pearl, 340 bags pepper, 12,080 bags paraffine wax, 37,396 bags copra, 2,445 tons coconut oil, and 14,257 bags copra cake; on the steamer Derblay, from Taltal and Guayaquil, 5,145 bags nitrate of soda, 1,500 bags cocoa beans, 100 bags ivory nuts; on the steamer West Henshaw, from Hongkong and Manila, 380 bags pepper, 1,891 bags tapioca flour and 49,546 bags copra, and on the Hoosier State, from Hongkong and Manila, 29,149 bags copra.

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